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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Reparations Trouble Europe

Layton Pictures 'Wiping Out'

Disarmament Plans Are Made

France Shuffles a Cabinet

Japan Gives Out 1905 Treaty

MacDonald Gives India Basis

EUROPE struggles with the problem of reparations or no reparations from Germany. France's renaming of M. Flandin as Minister of Finance indicates unchanged determination to insist at Lausanne on whatever payments under the Young plan can be collected from Berlin. England, believe' to favor a payments moratorium of five or 10 years, is expected to agree with France on one as brief as six months. England and France have failed to agree on a general policy. Italian Premier Mussolini advocates through his newspaper cancellation of reparations, declaring that thereafter the United States, to avoid seeming to be the only war profiteer, would forgive war debts. President Hoover, it is understood, will postpone any discussion of reparations or war debts until home problems have been settled. Lausanne is looked to for a harsh but wholesome service—the forging out of many opinions of one course to be pursued.

* * *

¶ Sir Walter Layton, British financial expert, shows the remarkable situation cancellation of all reparations and war debts would bring about. Germany would be left with only £500,000,000 internal debts, or £8 per capita; France with £2,300,000,000 debts, or £56 per capita; Great Britain with £600,000,000,000 debts or £150 per capita; the United States with £3,200,000,000 debts or £27 per capita. It is impossible, according to Sir Walter, to go in for wholesale wiping out without doing what he believes is grossly unfair—putting Germany, in a sense, at the head of the parade.

* * *

¶ The Disarmament Conference may carry on its work through five commissions. As discussed by Chairman Arthur Henderson and other members in London these commissions will deal with land, naval and air armaments, budgets and political questions. At the opening sessions of the Conference the participating nations are expected to announce their policies. Behind the scenes will go on the vast work of preparation and composing of differences. Adjournment may be taken until after the spring elections in Germany and France. And in session and out will go forward the negotiating that is necessary before any effective action may be taken—the agreeing on political questions that must precede mental readiness to disarm.

* * *

¶ France forms a new Cabinet by reshuffling the portfolios. Premier Laval succeeds Aristide Briand as Foreign Minister. Andre Tardieu becomes Minister of War and with Laval will push the French view at the Disarmament Conference. M. Flandin, still Minister of Finance, will argue reparations at Lausanne. Laval pleads with the veteran Briand to accept a ministry without portfolio. His consent will be approval of the Laval régime, but it will also mean that his experience, wisdom and great tact will still be available in the place where they are needed most—in shaping the difficult pathway of the League of Nations.

* * *

¶ Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa becomes Foreign Minister of Japan and gives out the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1905. Covering railroads in Manchuria, it has never been published before through fear of inflaming the Chinese. Fear of inflaming has passed—as has the importance of publication—since Japan has made itself Manchuria's master.

* * *

¶ Britain's three committees sail for India to help with the new Constitution. Premier MacDonald emphasizes that the document must be framed on the broadest popular basis, so that no important section lacks means of expressing its needs and opinions. Composition of the consultative committee show that the Moslems and leading Hindus are cooperating. But something is lacking, the voice that most was wanted—Mr. Gandhi's. Here is a paradox. It is argued that the course being taken while he languishes in jail is just what he would have approved—if his followers had allowed it.

* * *

¶ Havana outfits the 100-foot schooner Mabel Taylor for a strange expedition in neighboring waters. Yale University sends oceanographer, under Prof. Albert E. Parr to coax the mighty, mysterious Gulf Stream to divulge its secrets. It will be traced from Brasil into the Gulf of Mexico and out again as a slow-moving, warm river a mile or more deep that takes its course northward through the Atlantic as definitely as though walled by land instead of water. The cause will be sought of those strange overflows, as disgusting to the bobbing sail-fisherman off Miami, in which the Stream surges over its "banks" and buries the placid green ocean under a boisterous blue flood. It is the Gulf Stream—along with the gulf stream—which has made Florida.

Norway Adds 20 P. C. To Duty on Imports

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norw., Jan. 14

A GENERAL 20 per cent increase in import duties was approved by the Storting yesterday, despite opposition of the Labor group. An important provision authorizes the Government to exempt goods regulated by treaties and goods not produced by Norway.

The estimated revenue from the new duties will amount to 9,000,000 crowns (about $1,680,000) the first half year. The reason for the additional duties is the deficit in the last half year's budget. A royal proclamation was published, bringing the new scale into effect immediately.

Key to Peace In Reich Held By Hitlerites

Threat of Fascist Rule Strengthens Bruening in Other Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Despite the stiffer attitude taken by the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, against Herr Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist followers, the conviction is growing that there must be, within the next few months, some changes of a far-reaching character in Germany.

There can be no doubt that the position of the Chancellor is precarious. If it depended entirely on Parliament, it would become impossible. Yet it is felt that his presence at the head of the Government is still necessary, and it is hoped that he will continue in office during the period of international negotiations and of national commotion.

Yet it is useless to deny that the Hitlerites are making progress. Unless they suffer an unexpected setback, they will, within a short space of time, be sufficiently strong to claim a place, if not the preponderant place, in the Government of Germany.

Political War Doubtful

It was asked, when Dr. Bruening fought back at Herr Hitler, whether he meant to declare political war. Such an interpretation of his purpose is, to say the least, doubtful. It is much more likely that, under the cover of defiant words, he was suggesting his willingness to bring the Hitlerites into the Government.

He wanted to show that the Hitlerites are not dealing with a defeated Government but with one with which it is necessary to bargain. If they would collaborate with him on equal terms, he would probably be pleased. Since they are unquestionably a force to be reckoned with, it would be better to accept them as allies instead of waiting until they become masters.

European opinion is divided. On the one hand, it is pointed out that although Dr. Bruening and Herr Hitler are vastly different in manner, their ultimate policy is not dissimilar. Therefore to admit the Hitlerites into the Government would complete their education in responsibility.

Bellicosity Alarms French

But the French, on the other hand, are alarmed at the bellicose utterances of Herr Hitler. Perhaps his admission to the government would render the international negotiations much more difficult. Even the French, however, are far more prepared to accept the Hitlerites today than they were a few months ago.

Nevertheless, Dr. Bruening may use Herr Hitler as a menace to the European governments. He may seem to suggest to them that if they refuse to come to terms with him, then they will have to deal with the more formidable Hitler.

As for the Hitlerites, they would seem to have two courses open to them. The first is to try to come to terms with Dr. Bruening and share power and responsibility. The second is to wait until they are sufficiently strong to take power and responsibility for themselves. The ordinary politician would probably accept the first choice, for there is always some risk in waiting.

It depends therefore on whether Herr Hitler is an ordinary politician. It is possible that he is an extraordinary politician, and will prefer to make no compromise.

Liberal Assistance for Unemployed Is Provided in Australian System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Despite the financial stringency that has handicapped Australia, aid for the unemployed is provided on a liberal scale. In Western Australia, free tram and train transport is given to the unemployed, and, also, during the past six months, milk at 2½d. a pint and bread at 3½d. a loaf, while by means of a subsidy, 2000 men have been given work on farms at 10s. a week, with keep.

The weekly rates granted to husband and wife, while the breadwinner is unable to obtain work, in the various states is as follows:

Western Australia	14s.
Queensland	14s. 6d.
South Australia	11s.
Victoria	9s. 6d.

New South Wales gives rations at 11s. 6d. a week.

Children in Western Australia receive 7s. 6d. a week each, and in South Australia children under 14 get 2s. 9d., and those over 14, 5s. 6d. In Queensland children get 3s. 6d. and in Victoria 1s. 6d.

The maximum sustenance allowances are:

Western Australia	£2 9s.
New South Wales	£1 12s. 6d.
Queensland	£2 3s. 6d.
Victoria	£1 6s. 6d.

Single men receive in Victoria 5s. a day.

New South Wales	7s. 9d.
Western Australia	7s.
South Australia	8s. 6d.

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BOSTON-ALBANY AIRWAY ROUTE TO GET LIGHTS

Government Finds Funds for Setting Up 12 to 15 Beacon Towers

Further expansion of the airways network covering the United States, by establishment of the long-sought link between Boston and Albany via Springfield, is indicated today by assurance from Washington of funds for lighting the proposed route.

Mr. Theodore G. Holcombe, manager of the aviation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received telephone advices today from the aeronautic branch of the United States Department of Commerce that sufficient funds are available for lighting the proposed route, owing to a rearrangement of expenditures for other projects.

A survey by department field men is to start as soon as weather conditions permit and will be followed by early erection of beacon towers every 10 to 20 miles between Boston and Albany. About 12 or 15 towers are expected to be erected in the early summer.

Air service for passenger and mail probably will be started next summer, said Mr. Holcombe, as the mail contract already has been awarded to American Airways, Inc., Colonial Division, which is now operating the Albany-to-Cleveland air service. This company is part of the organization operating the Colonial Airways between Boston and New York.

Actual start of service on the proposed Boston-Albany route has been delayed pending the lighting of this airway to make possible regular service throughout the year. The aviation bureau of the chamber has been working to attain this fundamental improvement for the past two years.

Establishment of the new route means that regular airplane service will be available between Boston and Cleveland, explained Mr. Holcombe, tapping Springfield, Albany, the Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, etc. This route is said to be more desirable for airplane traffic than the one now in operation from New York over the Alleghany Mountains, because of more satisfactory weather conditions and the probability of greater number of flying hours a year.

In addition to erection of the beacon towers, the survey is likely to reveal the need of emergency landing fields, a radio direction beacon at Albany, weather stations, and possibly other aviation aids, depending upon the volume of traffic over the new airway, explained Mr. Holcombe. The new route will be a boon to those people wishing to make train connections at Albany or Springfield as well as provide through air service to Cleveland with connections to South and West.

Court Convicts Polish Deputies Of Conspiracy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 14—The protracted trial of Polish opposition leaders, imprisoned in the Brest fortress more than a year ago upon disclosure of their alleged plot to overthrow the present political régime in Poland, was concluded yesterday with unexpectedly severe sentences, ranging from 18 months to three years' imprisonment.

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Vincent Witos, was condemned to serve 18 months in prison. Only one of the 11 accused deputies were acquitted. According to the statement by the president of the tribunal in justification of the sentences, the trial evidenced that the accused deputies were guilty of having organized an extraparliamentary party, aiming not only at overthrowing the Government then in power but at subverting the entire governmental régime in Poland.

To achieve this end, the tribunal states, the accused took illegal advantage of the freedom of printed word and speech, using "demagogic" methods calculated to undermine the Government's authority and provoke hostile sentiments among the population.

The indictment furthermore maintained that the accused had outraged and deliberately slandered the highest executive of the state and encouraged the population to disobey government decrees and resist the police. Resort to these methods having been proved, the tribunal declared the accused guilty of a plot for overthrowing the Government by violence, a crime punishable under Article 102 of the Polish penal code.

Europe Focuses Debt Relief Proposals on United States

Mussolini Asks United Front of Debtor Countries to Effect Cuts—Sir Walter Layton Holds Mere Wiping of Slate Would Impose Unequal Burdens

Gathering momentum of the movement for lightening the load imposed upon the world's economic structure by World War obligations is indicated in European appeals for action, pointed squarely at the United States.

While Signor Benito Mussolini calls upon European debtor nations to present a united front to American demands, Sir Walter Layton at London points out that blanket cancellation would leave inequitable distribution of remaining war burdens.

At Vienna, a new agreement with American creditors is announced for repayment of short-term credits.

Sir Josiah Stamp at Birmingham gives another aspect of the situation by defending Great Britain's action in going off the gold standard.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14—Sir Walter Layton, who speaks with authority as having been the British Government's representative at the recent Basel conference on reparations, has now stated definitely that something must be done immediately to relieve the international war debts situation. He added that mere wiping out of the debts would not meet the case, since it would leave the remaining war burdens unequally distributed.

Sir Walter's statement was made at an "Eighty Club" dinner here yesterday, at which the Home Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade were present. Sir Walter described the present financial situation as "desperately difficult and urgent."

The debts situation, he continued, though not the sole cause, was a major factor in converting what might otherwise have been an unpleasant trade recession into something which threatened to destroy the whole economic system. It was necessary to begin to rebuild as quickly as possible, he added, but there could be no flow of necessary capital if there was danger present of the situation's recurring.

"The simple fact," he said, "is that moratoriums are no good. It means waiting and a two-year moratorium is worse than one." Another point he made was that complete abolition of debts would not do. If the slate is wiped clean, he said, a remarkable picture results.

Germany would be left with only £500,000,000 of internal debts, which is £8 per capita. France would be left with approximately £2,300,000,000 of debt, or £56 per capita. Great Britain, after allowing for wiping out its American debt, would be left with £6,600,000,000 of internal debt, or

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DRY GOODS MEN OPPOSE MELLON TAXATION PLAN

Official of National Association Urges 10 Per Cent Cut in Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The drastic tax program of the Treasury Department, intended to balance the budget by 1934, met the opposition today of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. C. B. Clark, representing the association, declared that "with American business prostrate," this is no time to impede recovery by the imposition of excessive taxes.

He accepted the necessity of balancing the budget, but saw no reason why it should be done in 1934, and urged rather that the deficit be met by a 10 per cent cut in the budget and by borrowing the balance until such time as improved business conditions result in automatic increases in federal revenue.

More Than Enough

Mr. Clark was confident federal credit is more than sufficient to carry the Government over a more extended period of borrowing than is contemplated in the program submitted to the committee yesterday by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The proposal of Mr. Mellon to reduce exemptions to the income tax in order to bring in 1,700,000 more taxpayers was particularly opposed by Mr. Clark, who declared that the administrative difficulty of handling these small taxes averaging $7 would offset the benefit estimated at about $12,000,000.

He also opposed the treasury proposal to tax automobiles and radios. He said there was no reason why these commodities should be discriminated against at a time when the industries are on the verge of failure. A 5 per cent tax on inexpensive automobiles, he said, would set up sales resistance which could not be overcome.

Mr. Clark recommended, however, putting the Government on a sounder financial basis by cutting the budget 10 per cent, which he estimated would be $300,000,000. This, he said, would be in accordance with the 10 per cent cut in wages which taxpayers are being forced to take throughout the country.

He also favored a higher increase in large income and corporation taxes than the treasury plan. He said the association saw no reason why the rate on large incomes should not go to 40 per cent and even 4 or 5 per cent higher if necessary. He suggested a 13 per cent corporation tax instead of 12½ per cent as suggested by Mr. Mellon.

At Variance with Mills

Mr. Clark's position that business would be retarded rather than benefited by an attempt to balance the budget by 1934 was entirely at variance with a vehement plea delivered yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, for the Government to stop borrowing on June 30, 1932, and adopt a "courageous" policy of balancing the budget from then on.

Mr. Mills maintained that nothing could have a more beneficial effect toward the restoration of business activity and general prosperity at this point than just such action.

"The suggestion," he said, "applies temporarily to the fiscal year 1933, because so much of the fiscal year 1932 is already elapsed that it is impossible to even hope to bring the budget within the balance."

With a sharp warning that failure to put the Government finances on a sound basis would seriously endanger the credit of United States Government bonds, which he termed the "prime security in the world." Mr. Mills assured the committee that restoration of public confidence would follow adoption of a sound policy.

PARTIES UNITED TO PUSH HOOVER RELIEF PROGRAM

Nonpartisan Activities in Both Houses Encourage Reconstruction Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Further encouragement to business revival involved in the prospect of congressional ratification of the Hoover reconstruction program was given today by nonpartisan efforts in both houses to expedite the measures involved.

Action by the Senate yesterday in passing without record vote the bill increasing by $125,000,000 the credit facilities of federal land banks, took the matter to the conference stage with the House, which passed the bill. Quick enactment is expected.

The Democratic majority of the House went on record meanwhile through a statement of Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas for a balanced budget, following a plea by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, that a reconciliation of federal expenditures to income is required to assure confidence in federal credit.

While the House today continued discussion of the $2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation, the Senate set two subcommittees to work simultaneously on different phases of the same Hoover program.

A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee, under Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, took up a bill embodying Mr. Hoover's proposal for a national system of home loan discount banks.

The Watson subcommittee considering the federal home loan bank bill recalled at the outset today President Hoover's statement of last November that "a considerable part of our unemployment is due to stagnation in residential construction." The present bill, containing amendments proposed by Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts, chairman of a similar subcommittee in the House, is designed, according to Senator Watson, to relieve the strain on building and loan associations and other institutions carrying home mortgages which are now unable to extend credit through new mortgages to home and farm owners.

Another subcommittee, under Senator Phillips L. Goldsborough (R.) of Maryland, took up the bill to establish a federal credit agency to aid depositors of closed banks.

Mr. Garner's statement, issued by the Democratic National Committee, was accepted as having political implications in putting the party on record as favoring conservative fiscal policies in meeting the budget. Since this purpose of economy and a balanced budget harmonizes exactly with the Hoover program, it was welcomed here by the White House.

The House today by vote of 120 to 112 added an amendment to the reconstruction finance corporation bill earmarking $50,000,000 of the total capital of $500,000,000 subscribed by the Government for farm credit organizations. A similar proportion of any subsequent sums raised by the corporation is to be allocated for the same purpose.

Brilliant Light Goes On Display

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The invention of a sodium vapor lamp, which is four times as efficient as a Neon lamp and gives six times the light of a tungsten filament lamp, was demonstrated in the United States for the first time by Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of research of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, at the forum of the New York Electrical Society last night.

Dr. Rentschler said that the lamp was developed recently in Germany, but that its commercial uses have not as yet been determined.

FORBES GETS TOKYO REPLY TO U. S. NOTE

Japan Publishes Secret Accord With China of 1905 on Railways

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 14—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, having arived here from Europe, was installed by the Emperor as Foreign Minister. Meanwhile the Japanese reply to the Stimson note was handed to Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador, for transmission to Washington. A summary of the note will be sent to Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

The Government tonight, on Mr. Yoshizawa's instructions, published the text of the Sino-Japanese agreement of 1905, heretofore unpublished, although copies have been confidentially furnished to Great Britain and the United States. The agreement is in the form of signed minutes of the conversations occurring at the time of the 1905 treaty, and Japan considers it equivalent to a formal annex to the treaty itself.

The document has never before been published because China has always asserted that it would inflame Chinese opinion. The text is similar to the unofficial version in MacMurray's Treaties, the most important points being the Chinese pledge not to construct railways parallel to or damaging the South Manchuria Railway.

Competent observers cannot see any reason for publishing it now, since Japanese occupation of Manchuria and control of all the Manchurian railways has made the agreement unimportant. A copy of the full agreement is available at the State Department archives.

Nanking Situation Critical

Official advices indicate that the situation at Nanking is worsening, the Canton elements facing a very grave financial crisis. It is believed that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will be recalled and will resume power, since he is considered the only leader capable of commanding the confidence of the Chekiang bankers, who are boycotting the present Cantonese régime.

In this connection the Government understands that Marshal Chiang recently visited Peiping secretly, conferring with Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and renewing their partnership.

The effect of Marshal Chiang's restoration and the continuance of the Chiang-Chang alliance, so far as Japan is concerned, cannot be forecast but presumably it will render more difficult a direct Sino-Japanese settlement in Manchuria. It is assumed here that Mr. T. V. Soong will

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Hoover to Run For Renomination, Brown Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Postmaster - General Walter F. Brown announced today that President Hoover was a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket.

The Postmaster-General, who in political circles is considered the most likely successor to Senator Fess as chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that local conditions would be met in each state as to methods of entering the President's name in the races for delegates.

"The only way President Hoover can be renominated," he said, "is to get delegates to the convention. There are about 20 or 30 different methods by which these delegates are selected and the President's friends will conform to these methods in the different states."

He said no decision had been reached as to whether Mr. Hoover's name would be entered in the North Dakota primary on March 1.

"No decision will be reached in these matters until the time comes for action," he said. "When that time comes, prompt action will be taken."

'Happy Homes for Hapless Hounds' More Than Mere Slogan in Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Happy homes for hapless hounds. This sounds like a mere slogan, but to Miss Elsie Viola Larsen, investigator for two dog rescue societies here, it is serious business. Miss Larsen has the unusual job of "following up" the dog placements of these humane societies to see if the "adopted" canines are satisfied with their new "folks." Since the societies together place from 250 to 300 stray dogs a month, it is easy to see that she has a full-time job. She is employed jointly by sponsors of the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago and the Orphans of the Storm, serving the latter in the Chicago district.

Miss Larsen goes to call on the dog's new owner some weeks after the dog has been placed, allowing the waif time to get used to his new home. Experience enables her to tell pretty quickly, she finds, whether the animal is being treated "as one of the family," that is, as a companion, or whether he has been "adopted" merely to serve as a drudge of a watchdog, to be tied outdoors in winter weather.

The investigator has several tests to apply when she calls to see how Doggie likes his new family.

"And how is the little dog getting along?" she asks.

"Oh, all right."

"And what have you named him?"

Madam may not realize it, but this is her test. If she answers, "We call him Tootsie" or "Spottie" or even plain "Shep" she is over the hurdle, but if she hems a bit and says, "Why, we haven't given him a name," then things begin to look doubtful.

"And where is the dog?" Miss Larsen continues. "Down in the basement? Oh, won't you bring him up?"

This gives Mr. Dog a chance to testify. If he wags his tail and looks brightly at his mistress, fine, but if his tail is drawn between his legs and he stares glumly, it's not so good. A little more questioning, a little more testing, and doggie goes back with Miss Larsen.

When people are merely ignorant about the care of dogs, as is usually the case, Miss Larsen instructs them.

"Each type of dog has different tastes and habits," she explains. "A big lazy shepherd likes to lie down in the kitchen or wander outdoors alone. His fur is heavy and he does not mind the cold. But the little smooth-haired fox terrier is quite different. The cold weather makes him shiver like a child. He doesn't like to lie on the bare floor. This explains why he wants to jump up on peoples' laps or the davenport."

New Diamond Field Found in Africa

By the Associated Press

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, E. Af., Jan. 14

THE discovery of a new important diamond field was reported today to the commissioner of mines here.

Development of the field is being held up until the dry season begins.

Women Plan Nation-Wide Art Festivals

Federation Takes Steps for Holding Contests in Every Community

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Community art festivals throughout the United States will be sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, according to plans presented to the federation board in session here by Mrs. William N. Harder of Marion, Ohio, national chairman of fine arts.

To take art to the people is the purpose of the campaign, and it is expected by means of a series of contests to interest those not ordinarily concerned with art.

Each community will be asked to set a day for its own festival and to conduct contests in modeling, embroidery, painting and other crafts, short story writing, drama, and folk dancing with the presentation of prizes as a feature of the festival.

Accounts of the community events are to be sent by May 1 to Mrs. Harder in Marion where they will be judged according to the extent that they have influenced their localities. A first prize of $50 and a second prize of $25 will be given.

Best Art Feature

In addition, the art committee of the federation is offering an Arizona painting for the best art feature by any community and the music and literature committees each promise a cash award of $25 for the best features in these lines.

The judges are to be Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., first vice-president of the federation and candidate for the presidency; Mrs. Edward MacDowell of Peterboro, N. H., and Mrs. L. A. Miller of Denver, Colo.

"Know your public school" campaigns are to be conducted under the auspices of the department of education, whose plans were announced by Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of East Boston, Mass.

"We will ask the women of each community to visit their own schools," said Mrs. Pigeon, "to get acquainted with their superintendents, headmasters and teachers and to find out what progressive programs are offered for scholastic work and for building."

Convention in June

Plans for the biennial convention next June in Seattle were presented by Mrs. Charles G. Hall, of Seattle. The sessions of the convention will take place in the Civic Auditorium which seats 7000 persons and the Olympic Hotel will be headquarters.

During the convention there will be two tree plantings, one at Woodland Park in honor of the juniors and the other at the University of Washington honoring Mrs. John F. Sippel, of Baltimore, Md., president of the federation.

The hostesses are planning a number of entertainments including the usual play day which this year will consist of a trip on Lake Washington around the sound and over to Bremerton to visit the navy yard.

The carrier Lexington is expected to be in the yard and will be visited by the delegates. The hostesses will give a reception at the Olympic Hotel for all the delegates, another at the home of Mrs. R. D. Merrill for the officers, state presidents and directors and committee chairmen, a garden tour for all the delegates, a dinner to 300 guests honoring Mrs. Sippel, a dinner to 100 guests for the executive board, a breakfast for the juniors, and a luncheon for the national and state chairmen.

ARMS ACTION WILL AWAIT ELECTIONS

Five Boards of Inquiry to Carry On Preliminaries for Final Sessions

PROPER POLITICAL FOUNDATION VITAL

Extended Recess Expected to Follow General Discussion of Various Policies

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14—Five commissions are to be constituted to carry on the work of the Disarmament Conference, according to arrangements discussed here between Mr. Arthur Henderson, Sir Eric Drummond and Mr. H. Aghnides, head of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations.

These commissions will deal respectively with land, naval and air armaments, budgets, and political questions, the last being the most important and the first four mainly concerned with technical matters.

It is intended to open the proceedings with naval discussions, at which statesmen of the participating countries will announce their policies, while behind the scenes goes on the political preparation for the conference which the last few months of world crisis have so far prevented from beginning.

So it is hoped that if general discussion seems to take a long while, the public will understand the time is not being wasted. For it is almost the unanimous opinion of diplomatic circles that without proper political preparations the conference is foredoomed to failure.

Consequently there is prospect of general discussion lasting a whole month. It is then proposed to adjourn while the committees attack their respective tasks which will certainly take them until Easter. Spring will find both France and Germany in the throes of elections and it unlikely the conference will reassemble until after these are held. Sir Eric left London today en route to Geneva and Mr. Aghnides returned last week.

Disarmament Framework Ready for Superstructure Of Political Agreement

DISARMAMENT SERIES
Fourth of Six Articles

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 14 — Technical framework for limitation and reduction of armament exists. With all its gaps and even unsupplemented by political agreement, which alone can bring noteworthy cuts in the weapons of war, the draft convention completed a little more than a year ago affords at the very least a basis of stabilization of present forces.

The 12 years during which the obligation to disarm as incorporated in the peace treaties and the League Covenant has challenged the nations have been filled with almost continuous effort to erect the mechanical framework of a disarmament treaty. Finally, after five years of drafting, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission completed its task Dec. 9, 1930.

Stabilization—Then Reduction

The draft convention cleared the way for the 1932 conference as far as technical considerations go, and while the main job of disarming is entirely political, most of the discussions which have hitherto taken place and will take place during the forthcoming meeting concern this technique.

Moreover, even if political agreement never is fully reached, the draft convention, despite many blank spaces, offers a framework into which existing armaments may be fitted. Once these forces, however high, are written into a text and stabilized at a certain level, it it perfectly possible that a period of political appeasement would follow, which in turn would produce an atmosphere capable of shrinking the figures contained in the framework still further, and greater political quietude would ensue. Stabilization, then reduction, is the system which has already produced results in the field of naval armaments.

The draft convention on which the work of the February conference will be based begins by limiting the personnel of armed forces on land, sea and air as well as pseudo-military formations. These latter including police, militia, etc., today permit concealment of large forces in several countries.

Complexities of Classification

Many governments would like to limit or abolish altogether conscript service and limit such soldiers when they become "trained reserves." Inferentially this convention limits trained reserves by listing separately the two categories—total effectives and professional soldiers. Simple subtraction shows the number of trained reserves. But the opposition of several governments led by France have kept their separate limitations from the treaty.

The complexities of disarmament technique are exemplified in connection with limiting the total number of soldiers of a country when land forces at home and overseas are taken separately. Say France is allowed 100,000 men on overseas duty and England 100,000 similarly placed. France's 100,000 may be in North Africa, a scant day or two

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

DRY FORCES GET FRESH SUPPORT AT SPRINGFIELD

Dr. Poling Addresses Final Session of Two-Day Drive in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14—Charges that prohibition is an obstacle to prosperity, that it is responsible for the speakeasy and racketeering, that it is a corrupter of youth, and other stock arguments of the wets were vigorously attacked by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, addressing a big audience in the Municipal Auditorium last night.

Enthusiastic support was given to the cause at the conclusion of the two days' drive here, which included the largest young people's gathering held in any of the 115 cities thus far visited.

"We believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and so do the majority of the people," Dr. Poling said. "Our campaign is grounded on faith in America. There are other issues than prohibition. We must face the problem of poverty and unemployment and of better distribution of the fruits of industry. We must work untiringly to abolish war and perfect the machinery of peace. But if we are to solve these problems we must be a sober nation; we must be a law-abiding people. And if we are to pass on the freedom we enjoy we must be inspired by reverence for the Constitution.

Dr. Poling cited university heads all over the country as declaring that there is less liquor drunk by students under prohibition than before, and that not 20 per cent of their number get into the liquor picture. He also quoted authorities relative to improved conditions in public dance halls. Speakeasies and racketeering, he declared, are both survivals of a previous era. Young people are as clean and worthy as they have ever been, he said, and he predicted that more than 2,000,000 of them will have been enrolled under the dry banner when the Allied Forces have concluded their campaign next June.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman, sketched the rise and progress of the Allied campaign, which he likened to that waged under General Washington. "Our opponents are not working directly to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," he observed, "but to repeal the laws that uphold the amendment. They would bring back the liquor traffic by pulling down the props of the Constitution."

In conclusion, the speakers answered a set of questions put to the Allied Forces by a local organization of wets. They brought up points that had already been covered to a large extent. To the question whether they approved of women being sent to gather evidence by drinking alcohol in speakeasies, an emphatic "no" was given. The fallacy of the contention that beer would bring back prosperity was exposed. To the question if more funds should be appropriated for law enforcement in the existing financial stress the answer was, "Yes, if the Government is in jeopardy and the Constitution at stake."

Red Schoolhouses Are Dropping Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14—The little red schoolhouses on the hillsides and country roads of New Hampshire are fast disappearing from the State's educational picture, said Mr. James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education for New Hampshire, addressing the sixteenth annual convention of the State Farm Bureau and giving figures to show that the number of one-room schoolhouses in the State has dropped from 803 to 537 in the last decade.

Better housing for the pupils and the "elimination of pioneer standards of living" were urged, with the added recommendation that towns and villages look to better sanitation, good drinking water and comfort for pupils and teachers.

Costs of transportation of students in 10 years has increased from $195,000 to $485,150, Mr. Pringle said. "The elimination of smaller schoolhouses throughout the State for the consolidation of classes, in more central localities has been in part responsible," he said. It was also shown that more than $34,000 is spent for the increasing number of high school students.

Mr. George M. Putnam was re-elected president of the state farm bureau for the fifteenth consecutive year.

New Professors Announced by Yale

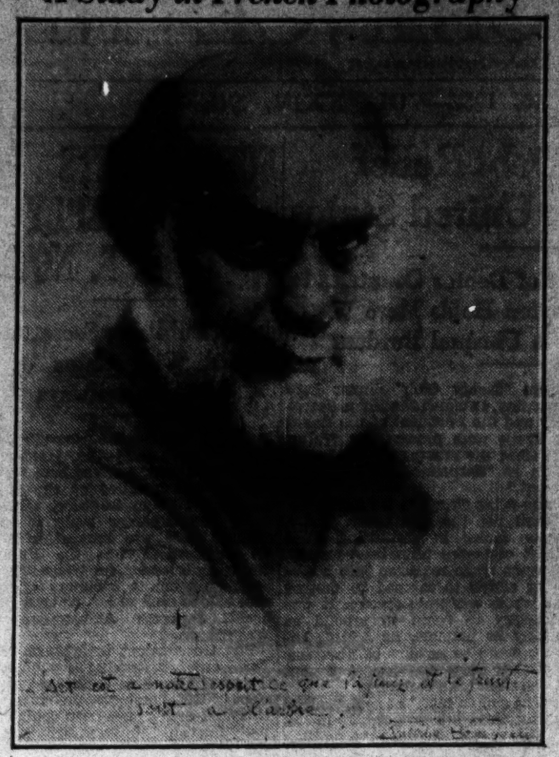
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14—Establishment of the Josiah Willard Gibbs professorship of mathematics and the William Graham Sumner professorship of the science of society is announced at Yale University. Both were made possible by funds pledged in 1927 as a part of the Yale Endowment Fund and now paid to the university for this purpose.

Two outstanding members of the Yale faculty have been appointed to these professorships. The first Gibbs professor is Mr. Ernest William Brown, formerly Sterling professor of mathematics, and the first Sumner professor is Albert Galloway Keller, professor of the science of society.

The new professorships were established in memory of two outstanding teachers of Yale. Professor Gibbs graduated from Yale College in 1858. He received the doctorate from Yale in 1863, and after tutoring at the university for one year, spent three years in Europe. In 1871, he was appointed professor of mathematical physics at Yale, a position which he held until 1903. Professor Sumner, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1863, for 37 years was a professor of political and social science at Yale.

A Study in French Photography



G. L. Manuel Freres

ART AS DEVELOPED BY THE CAMERA

Emile Antoine Bourdelle, Eminent French Sculptor, One of Group of 135 Autographed Photographs Presented to Each of 13 American Universities.

Universities Get Art Photographs Of French Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Henri Peyre of the French Department of Yale University has announced a gift to 13 American universities made by M. Edouard Champion, the Parisian publisher, and Messrs. Manuel Frères, the famous French art photographers. The gift consists of 135 inscribed and autographed photographs of eminent contemporary French personalities, complete sets of which have been presented to the following institutions: Bryn Mawr, California, Chicago, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Princeton, Washington, Wisconsin, and Yale.

The photographs were brought to the United States by Premier Laval of France, who mentioned the gift in his conversations with President Hoover, Professor Peyre said. They represent a varied choice of French personages who are prominent in fields of politics, diplomacy, literature and art. The collection ranges from Clemenceau, Poincaré, Marshal Foch, Marshal Lyautey, Ambassador Jusserand and Ambassador Claudel, to Bourdelle, Paul Valery, Andre Maurois, Paul Morand, Julian Green and Jean Cocteau. It includes most of the members of the French Academy, some famous women writers such as Colette and la Comtesse de Noailles; France's outstanding living poets, critics and novelists; a few outstanding political personalities such as Barthou, Herriot and Tardieu; and eminent French professors of the Sorbonne and the College de France.

Each portrait is personally signed and is dedicated to the university which has received it. Marshal Lyautey wrote on his photographs, "The soul's joy lies in doing." Paul Valery's bears the inscription, "To write, is to foresee." Bourdelle, the famous artist, wrote, "Art is to life what the flower and fruit are to the tree." Jusserand, the former Ambassador of the French Government to this country, wrote, "The shortest path is the right path."

"These autographs and mottoes will without doubt prove of great value in the future," Professor Peyre said. The donors hope they will be read and appreciated as a message of good will to the universities of America."

Plans are now being made for an exhibition of these photographs at Yale University.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by Mme. Eva Gautier, auspices Junior League, benefit South End Music School, Junior League ballroom, 8:45.

Democratic National Committee Victory Banquet, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre and other speakers; Hotel Statler, 7.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Up the Alps, on Foot and Skis," by Miss Miriam O'Brien, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Recital by Miss Rose Zulalian, Women's Republican Club Hall, Beacon Street, 8:15.

Boston Art Club: Ladies' Night for members and guests; illustrated lecture, "Tales of the Jungle and Veldt," by Col. Charles W. Furlong, R. S. S.; dinner, 7, lecture, 8:30, 150 Newbury Street.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: lecture in German, "My Experiences in China," by Consul General Baron Kurt von Tippelskirch, 190 Beacon Street, 8. (Free admission to public).

Military Order of the World War: Illustrated lecture, "Turkey in the World War," by Col. Gerard L. McEntee, Cadet Armory, 108 Arlington Street, 8:15.

Fourth in lecture series, auspices First Corps Area and Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, "Industrial Mobilization and the Possibilities of Disarmament," by Prof. Georges F. Doriot, Baker Memorial Road, Soldiers Field Road, Brighton, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Art of Living Course in Education: "How to Read and How to Study," by Prof. W. Linwood Chase, Vialle Room, 7. Meeting, Pals Club, Room 2, 7. Meeting, Dolphins Club, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "Coast of Greenland," by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, arctic explorer; organ concert; 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Talking film in French, "Le Trou dans le Mur," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 8:15. (Admission by ticket).

Free introductory demonstration of Miller system of Correct English presented by Grace Moncrieff Miller, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"This Thing Called Love," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Colonial—"Marina," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Kaiserliebchen," German film. Continuous 1 to 11.

Music

Ballroom of the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Eva Gautier, soprano, 8:45.
Jordan Hall—Audray Roslyn, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Laying of the corner stone of new Boston Post Office and Federal Courts Building, auspices Boston Chamber of Commerce, Post Office Square, 12.

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Wonders of Tell Halaf," by Dr. Max von Oppenheim, Large Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 4. (Open to public.)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Choral Society, Swiss Room, 10.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Continuing Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry Lectures—first of season: reading of Miss Lowell's poetry and talk on her life by Mrs. Harold Russell, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 4. Free to high school boys and girls.

Boston City Federation: Meeting, speaking program on unemployment relief in Boston, and Kirstein Memorial Library; motion pictures on work of Park and Recreation Department; auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibitions of the Ross Collection, opening Jan. 13; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Loan Exhibition of Sporting Prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other 16th century German woodcuts; Drawings of the 16th century French School.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets — Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room — Paintings by contemporary Boston artists. Lent by Academy of Artists. Also, a supplementary exhibition of books on the modern school of painting, from the collection of the Division of Fine Arts of the library.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—General exhibition of prints and paintings.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General print exhibition.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Music

Symphonic Pageant

Last night in Symphony Hall was presented one of the most beautiful programs of the season, when a group of philanthropically inclined men and women of Boston sponsored a Symphonic Pageant to benefit The Christopher Shop. Under the immediate direction of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pitman, president of The Christopher Shop, Inc., and Arthur Fiedler, musical director, there unfolded upon the stage a series of tableaux vivants in reproduction of familiar and famous paintings.

Although the reviewer would gladly give public credit to those who so ably caught and held for a seemingly long period the difficult poses required by the picture, it is possible to give but a brief outline of the general scheme so carefully worked out. With the assistance of a company of musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fiedler directed the various musical numbers appropriate to each tableau. To accompany "The Young Mozart at the Court of Marie Thérèse" there was music by Mozart, including an aria sung by Bernice Fischer Butler. There followed in succession "The Spring Dance," Miss Eugenia Frothingham, solo dancer; "Orpheus and Euridice," with Mrs. Marie Murray singing "Che faro senza Euridice;" "The Fête" with a pas seul by Miss Nancy Morison; "The Gypsy Dance" (after Zuloaga) in which Miss Lydia Fuller was solo dancer; "The Brother's Song," posed by members of the Belmont Dramatic Club, with bass solo by Hudson Carmody, and "El Jaleo" (after Sargent) done to Ravel's "Bolero" with Miss Charlotte White as solo dancer.

Passing to the period of Colonial Days in America came an unusual tableau designed by Theodore B. Pitman, "First, the Indians," which introduced the second colonial picture of "The Pilgrims Going to Church," done by members of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society, for which Miss Rose Briggs donated her collection of Pilgrim costumes. "The Spirit of '76" elicited thunderous applause, as did "Christmas Eve at Mount Vernon," posed by members of the Copley Society of Boston. Carrying still further the idea of the Washington Bicentenial, there appeared "Putting the Stars on the First Flag," by members of "The Amateurs," and, to close, "Washington Swearing Allegiance to the Flag," posed by members of the Continental Guard, S. A. R. In all, an evening of rare enjoyment.

G. M. S.

Wages to Remain Uncut for Boston City Employees

Boston city employees' salaries will not be cut, and there will be no layoffs, it was announced yesterday following decision to collect a total of $300,000 from its pay checks for unemployment relief. All city workers, for the next five months, will contribute one day's pay each month, the money going into the $3,000,000 relief fund.

A meeting of Mayor James J. Curley, and city department heads, at which the decision was made as the result of approval of the plan by city employees, also was the occasion for the Mayor to demand further savings in departmental costs. He demanded that departments comply with his request for a cut of 25 per cent, except in the case of the Public Welfare Department City Hospital and Long Island Hospital.

The Mayor also recommended further slices in expense and announced economy measures already decided upon involving details of government operation. He declared there is no justification for raising taxes and said he thought it would not be necessary if department heads did "what they are told."

The Mayor also has taken steps to institute the five-day week for city workers, having asked Mr. Samuel Silverman, Corporation Counsel, to draft required legislation to authorize the city to adopt this system. It was found that the City Council now has no authority beyond granting the regular half-holiday a week.

Eager Crocus and Tulip Tucked Back in Beds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—The gardening force at Forest Park today answered a rush call to apply top dressing to the crocus beds, upon which the warm rain had exercised an effect with the result that thousands of crocuses were sprouting.

At least one tulip and a few daffodils joined in the spring urge and poked pointed feelers above ground. They also were discouraged by an application of loose earth. The mercury registered 55 at noon.

'GAS' TAX RECEIPTS JUMP TO $15,445,431

Massachusetts motorists used 564,635,850 gallons of gasoline in 1931, compared to 536,083,205 for the previous year, according to an announcement by Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner. Receipts from the "gas" tax for the last year were $15,455,431, against $10,721,684 for 1930.

Gasoline consumption for the last month of the year was found to be 41,998,028 gallons, or about 900,000 gallons less than was used in December, 1930. The first year of the gasoline tax law, 1929, the consumption was 494,436,506 gallons, bringing a revenue of $9,888,730.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Friday partly cloudy, probably followed by rain; gentle to moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 46.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder in northeast portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday increasingly cloudy, probably followed by rain; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday cloudy and colder, probably followed by rain or snow.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather tonight; Friday overcast, probably with rain by night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	58	Montreal	46	62
Bismarck	-10	0	Nantucket	44	54
Boston	54	62	New Orleans	68	80
Buffalo	48	58	New York	54	62
Calgary	62	74	Norfolk, Va.	60	74
Charleston	76	88	North Platte	10	12
Chicago	-10	-8	Philadelphia	50	70
Cincinnati	50	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	88
Denver	10	16	Pittsburgh	50	66
Eastport, Me.	46	54	Portland, Me.	48	60
Hatteras	60	70	Raleigh	62	72
Honolulu, T.H.			St. Louis	38	48
7p.m. Jan. 13	74		St. Paul	0	28
Helena, Mont.	-4	0	Salt Lake City	12	28
Huron, S.	-2	10	San Francisco	40	46
Jacksonville	64	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	36
Kansas City	28	46	Seattle	30	32
Key West	72	84	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	40	54	Washington	48	78
Memphis	66	72	Wichita, Kan.	24	46
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	-14	-4

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 14.
B—Maximum Jan. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:31 p. m., Friday 4:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

This Week Only — CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN — GONDOLIERS — with famous Gilbertian Cast. THRIFT PRICES—Nights 50c to $2.50. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. Sat. Mats. 50c to $2. Bridge's Theatre, W. 44 St. Phone 8-7982. Evs. 8:30
REG. MON., JAN. 25 — ROBIN HOOD — De Koven's Masterpiece. SAME THRIFT PRICES PREVAIL. Seats Now.

ED WYNN, "The Perfect Fool," in The Laugh Parade. An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others. IMPERIAL, 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:45. Evenings: Balcony $1 to $2.50.

KATHARINE CORNELL in THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET. EMPIRE, B'way at 40 St. Mats. WED. and SAT. EVES. 8:40 SHARP.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA. Composed of 3 plays: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. All 3 plays are presented on the same day, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. For further information of cast and of 4-7, 8:30 matinee performances.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of Broadway

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:20. Evs. 50c to $2. Mats. Wed., Sat., 50c to $1.50. THE GOOD COMPANIONS. The Play of the Year. BEST SHOW EVER HERE AT $1.50 & $2.
MAJESTIC—Tonight 8:20. The Musical Hit of the Ages. Blossom Time. Mats. Wed., Sat., 50c to $1.50—Evs. 50c to $2.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces JORDAN HALL. SAT. AFT. JAN. 16 at 3. MYRA HESS. Only Piano Recital This Season.

FINE ARTS — NOW — KAISERLIEBCHEN. "ROMANCE - MUSIC - HUMOR"

GREAT CHANGES IN EDUCATION ARE FORECAST

Dr. Learned of Carnegie Foundation Delivers the Inglis Lecture

Getting to the roots of things is the goal of American education today, according to Dr. William Setchell Learned. Delivering the Inglis Lecture at Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, last night, he said that "our faith in genuine education is stronger than ever, but that we are in the midst of many far-reaching changes," which he describes as "readaptations to new potentials."

As lecturer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching Dr. Learned's topic was "Realism in American Education."

"Education," he continued, "is rarely genuine in the administrative sense, and for some time now it has tended toward administrative goals, standardizations. Like the well-trimmed hedge, closely clipped grass, or pruned bush, 'equality' is the pride of administrators. Of late there is appearing the tendency to encourage the student to try and test his knowledge."

"Any attempt to grade students according to hours of work finished or according to marks or other unit measurements, should not be used," he said. He cited a case of an examination in which it was found that 30 per cent of the seniors ranged in grade below that of 80 per cent of the freshmen. "A freshman of high standing today is forced to strive for a mechanical goal, a mark, and the means of attaining it is wholly mechanical also. It must of necessity exclude everything which isn't concerned with this attainment.

"There is the self-sufficiency of many administrative methods commonly used," he said, "and the results are the same for these cases as they would be in the case of a man building a 16-story building and hiring several different architects, contractors, builders, etc., each to design and construct three or four floors regardless of what the material of the foundation and lower floors was and with only the ultimate height in view.

"Typical of the healthy view in regard to the many faults in our slowly changing educational system is that of a young man who was about to enter his second year in college and spent a summer in the West, where he picked up some practical chemistry in the mining industry. Writing home in response to a query as to whether or not this was to be his field of endeavor in future college years, he replied that he loved chemistry so greatly he felt he could not ever regard it as a study."

Dr. Learned's conclusion is that educators must know where they are and place the student in the focus, setting less store in curriculum and marks, and helping him to actually study and achieve something, to learn what he wants to know and not herd him along and hedge him in.

"Almost revolutionary in nature," he said, "are the changes at present going on at the University of Chicago, and this is a good sign. The colleges must lead the way and redefine the essentials of genuine education. The lower schools will of necessity follow suit."

Framework Built For Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

from a European battlefield while England's may be in India weeks removed.

Obviously France's soldiers are worth much more than England's. But what sort of yardstick or for that matter what electric calculator can determine their precise ratio? Here the shortcomings of technical approach are seen. Only mutual confidence can surmount this obstacle.

Periods of service in a conscript army are also limited but there are reservations permitting a country to raise the period of service if the birth rate drops. Birth rates and disarmament!

In limitation of war materiél, which is more important in modern warfare than personnel, the Preparatory Commission could not agree, as notably the American, English and German delegations urged, to curb supplies directly. Objectors pointed out the immense difficulty of taking a census of machine guns, rifles, shells, and the close supervision which would be needed.

Restriction of Expenditures

An alternative is budgetary limitation whereby governments agree to restrict their expenditure on war materials. But standards of living and production costs differ in most countries. The American Government in particular objected to financial check. To be equitable it is claimed budgetary limitation must depend on elaborate cost indices. But, complicated or not, budgetary limitation appears to be inevitable. If it were combined with a modified form of direct limitation, checking at least the larger units of war material, it would gain in effectiveness.

Another method of limiting war supplies is offered in the international control of the manufacturing of arms and ammunition. The draft convention did not touch this field but another league convention has been drafted on the subject although the governments have never ratified it. Here delicate grounds are reached, even more complicated than other aspects of the subjects.

The case for nationalizing, then internationalizing, industries which feed the dogs of war would seem to be overwhelming. In war such industries are generally nationalized and in some states most work is always done in government arsenals. And the private armaments industry has a record which is black indeed.

Without challenging the patriotism or motives of any arms manufacturer it may be yet asserted that as long as the making of war weapons is in the hands of private money making concerns so long will gravest objections persist.

A League commission claimed, elaborating actual words in the Covenant, that armament firms have fomented war scares, bribed government officials, disseminated false reports, sought to sway public opinion through control of newspapers at home and abroad, organized internal arms rings, playing off one power against another in a building race, etc. These accusations have never been publicly denied by responsible representatives of the industries concerned.

Public control in each country brings objections from small countries which do no manufacturing, and in buying armaments abroad naturally prefer private dealers to governments. Moreover it is not too simple to define which industries are concerned in armament making and which are not. Modern warfare, as the almost unlimited expansion of contraband lists during the last war showed, calls into service almost every industry.

Especially are chemical industries on the border line for they are at once invaluable in peace and war and quickly convertible from one to the other. But any satisfactory limitations of war material must consider the private manufacture of arms and the February conference should face the issue.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Jan. 14 (AP)—After calling a special session of the Territorial Legislature to consider Honolulu's crime situation Gov. Lawrence M. Judd today turned to defending himself against congressional blame for the present state of affairs.

The Legislature was called to meet next Monday. Its primary consideration is expected to be reorganization of Honolulu's police department, which has been widely criticized as inefficient and subject to political manipulation.

Mrs. Harry Kluegel, chairman of the Honolulu Citizens' Organization for Good Government, has presented Governor Judd and leaders of the territorial Legislature a list of five topics which the citizens believe needs "immediate legislative attention."

REALTORS PLAN DRIVE ON WASTE IN GOVERNMENT

National Association Outlines Program for Meeting in St. Louis

Elimination of waste and discrimination in local and state financial policies will be the objective of the National Association of Real Estate Boards meeting in St. Louis, Jan. 20-22, according to Mr. Charles Lee, executive secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

Considerable hope is entertained for the result of this nation-wide effort to ameliorate tax conditions, hope based largely on the strength displayed by the association in its support of the proposed federal home loan bank, Mr. Lee indicated.

The program prepared by the research staff of the association in conjunction with the University of Chicago covers five main points.

Expenditures must be reduced, but caution should be exercised to make reductions in relatively unimportant services, rather than to make sweeping horizontal cuts, the program sets forth, according to Mr. Lee.

Accounting systems to clarify the financial policies of all governmental units handling money are recommended. Taxpayers, like stockholders in a corporation, should be kept informed, it is contended.

The program enunciates specific reforms in its section dealing with tax laws, he said. Revenues should be drawn from a broader base, preferably from sales taxes on luxuries that indicate a person's capacity to pay, the program contends. A uniform tax of 4 cents on gasoline is approved. Such a distribution of the tax burden is designed to remove inequalities. Improved enforcement of existing tax laws is to be stressed, especially those on tangible personal property, which the program alleges to be poorly enforced. State control of property taxes and standardization of assessment is also to be demanded, declared Mr. Lee.

Economy through coördination and uniformity of governmental structure also will be asked. The program points out, he said, that 18,355 existing townships in the United States are unnecessary, that the number of counties is excessive, and that much of the taxpayers' money goes to pay for two sets of government machinery where one would suffice.

The last item deals with credit, he said. Extreme depreciation of muicipal bonds in the last year has indicated the need for restoring credit, which the program indicated be done in part by providing for state supervision and long-term financial planning in the cities themselves.

CITIZEN LENDS CITY $100,000

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 14 (AP)—Mr. George R. Cherry, a local merchant, yesterday lent the city $100,000 at 5½ per cent to carry the municipal government through a stringent financial situation. The money was borrowed in anticipation of taxes. Mayor Charles F. Ashley already had arranged a $500,000 loan from New Bedford bankers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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WATKINS'
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FRENCH PROPOSE ISSUE OF REICH BONDS TO U. S.

Offer Way Out of War Debts Settlement in Railway Securities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14—The Cabinet yesterday discussed the French plan Sir Frederick Leith-Ross brought back from Paris, to hand over a huge block of German railway bonds to the United States in settlement of interallied debts.

Examination of the French proposals was not completed and meanwhile the utmost reticence was observed on both sides of Downing Street not only in the Foreign Office but among the Prime Minister's entourage at No. 10 also. It can be said, however, that British opinion generally is hardening against settlement of the reparations issue at the present time.

Signor Benito Mussolini's frank statement in favor of complete cancellation, coupled with Germany's insistence that it cannot pay, has made a distinct impression here. Consequently the French plan finds a number of influential opponents, apart from the fact that it is not considered likely to please the United States.

What the French are understood to have proposed is that the conditional portion of German reparations be canceled forthwith, and that Germany should convert the unconditional portion into railway bonds, bearing interest to a total of $165,000,000 annually as from 1934—a major part of the bonds being offered to the United States in full settlement of interallied war debts.

Freiherr Constantin von Neurath, German Ambassador, who returned from Berlin yesterday, immediately went to the Foreign Office. What he said to Sir John Simon is naturally unavailable. But the German attitude to such a scheme can be summarized as follows:

Germany could not consider a new surrender of its railroads to foreign control; moreover, Germany is not merely unable to pay conditional reparations, but unconditional reparations also.

Finally Germany does not want extension of the moratorium. It considers that by consenting to such extension it would have tacitly admitted liability to pay at some future date. Failing complete settlement at Lausanne, therefore, Germans would prefer simple postponement of the whole question for six months. This British view undoubtedly is also tending in this direction.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR WINANT AND BRANCH

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14 (AP)—Daniel Webster Council, Boy Scouts of America, today announced the silver beaver award for distinguished service to boyhood had been made to Gov. John G. Winant and Justice Oliver W. Branch of the State Supreme Court.

The award is the highest that may be given to laymen. The Governor and Judge Branch founded the Daniel Webster Council and have been active in Scout work in this State since the start of the movement. The awards will be presented formally at the annual council meeting here Saturday.

Forbes Gets Reply To Stimson Note

(Continued from Page 1)

be restored as Nanking Minister of Finance and Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Sun Fo and their associates will be eliminated. It is understood that Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei are supporting Marshal Chiang's restoration.

Following protests through the British Consulate at Mukden, Japan has arranged that the Mukden Government shall pay its arrears due to British bondholders of the Peiping-Mukden railway securities, and has pledged bondholders that interest payments will be made monthly hereafter. It is understood that the British are attempting to restore through traffic between Mukden and Peiping, and it is believed that Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang has accepted the proposal for the independent Mukden Government to receive the railway income on the Shanhaikwan-Mukden section and to himself receive the income from the Peiping-Shanhaikwan section.

Russians Concerned

It is understood that Japanese residents in China are planning a request to Tokyo to protest to Washington against the activities of Mr. Sherwood Eddy, American writer and Y. M. C. A. worker at present in China, who is reported to be writing and speaking vigorously against "Japanese aggression in Manchuria." It is thought unlikely, however, that any protest will be made, the Government realizing that Washington cannot control the utterances of an American citizen in China.

Official Russians here are again concerned at the situation in north Manchuria, following reports that Gen Hsi Hsia, Governor of Kirin, had sent an ultimatum to Gen. Ting Chow, commander of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to surrender within five days, otherwise Kirin forces would attack Gen. Ting Chow's forces in Pinhsien. Kirin airplanes today were ordered to demonstrate Kirin's determination. Russians are concerned lest fighting is impending which will damage the Chinese Eastern Railway. On the other hand, official Japanese sources believe that Gen. Ting Chow, recognising defeat to be inevitable, will surrender, thereby stabilising the Harbin and Heilungkiang situations.

Military activities in Manchuria continue, the Japanese having dispersed numerous guerrilla bands. There has been severe fighting near Fenghuangcheng.

New Government In Nanking Faces Financial Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14 — Government leaders returned to Nanking yesterday determined to take over the Government functions, despite the absence of three members of the Supreme Central Political Council who will be replaced by a special commission. But the return is overshadowed by the increasing gravity of the financial situation, which is an accumulation of years of civil warfare and an overwhelming military expenditure, strangling the country's well-being and preventing effective rehabilitation.

Total collapse is thought to be inevitable unless the bankers rally to the Government's assistance. With an income of $6,000,000 (Mexican) monthly (about $2,100,000 American) and an expenditure of $22,000,000, the bulk of the income being earmarked for loan obligations, in addition to an exhausted domestic credit owing to the extravagant bond flotations of the last administration, the financial future is black and the economic salvation of the country is dependent only on the genuine patriotic endeavors of the political leaders and the local bankers, who have continually endeavored to place a curb on the expensive and futile military adventures of the reigning authorities.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Sun-fo, President of the Executive Yuan, who heads the leaders returning to Nanking, declared that the present difficulty is unprecedented and that it will be impossible to save the nation unless the country's entire resources and all talented men are mobilised. The domestic bond market today is closed entirely owing to values having reached rock bottom, and the Bank of China, which is the largest independent bank, holding 40 per cent of the note reserves in domestic bonds, decided to replace them in gold bonds and more reliable forms of security. None of the three members of the Central Political Council, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hu Han-min, whose return to Nanking would tremendously ease the situation by raising public confidence, has yet given any sign of moving.

Services of Navy Cited by Nulton

Peace-time service of the United States Navy in fostering good will among nations, performing diplomatic service and assisting the American merchant marine, was explained to members of the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Boston, by Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, Commandant of the First Naval District, at the Boston Yacht Club last night.

He outlined his experiences of 47 years in the navy, describing service in Cuba, the Philippines, China, the Kiel Canal and other parts of the world. Following his address he was elected an honorary member of the club.

The navy is a business organization, he said, and welcomes the opinion of business men in relation to its efficiency, its value, and its scope. The importance of the navy as a symbolic protection to the American merchant marine alone, was stressed as an invaluable asset to the commerce of the nation.

Where the Roar of a Motor Is the Penny Post's Whistle

THE POSTMAN ARRIVES IN THE FAR NORTH

Top—When an Airplane Has to Spend the Night in the Arctic It Has to Be Made Warm and Cozy if the Pilots Expect to Get the Motor Started the Next Morning. So They Build a Little Tarpaulin Hut Over the Engine and Burn an Oil Heater Inside to Keep It From Freezing. Bottom—A Frozen Lake Makes a Good Landing Place in Northern Ontario, but From There the Dogs Must Mush the Mail Back Into the Interior. Right—Walter Gilbert, in Fur Cap, Pilot, and Lou Parmentier, Mechanic, Who Cover 2300 Miles Into the Far North Before Returning to Their Base at Fort McMurray.

Planes Take Mails to Arctic Wastes In Days, Where Dogs Required Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Down the long trail of the Mackenzie Basin into the western arctic, the air mail planes are flying, carrying mail into the far north all over Canada. Formerly it took dog teams six months to get down the Mackenzie to Aklavik with the mail for all the posts in between.

An air mail plane has just delivered 27,000 pieces of mail to Embarras Portage, near Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, to be taken on down by the arctic planes to Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Fay River, Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson and Aklavik.

Other air mail planes are taking mail along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the edge of Labrador and to Anticosti Island; to Seven Islands, Betsiamite and other remote places. Others are flying northward into the hinterland at Chigoubomou and the northern mining camps. They are taking wing into the frozen gulf to Magdalen Island. Some of the tiny settlements along the north shore are so inaccessible that the plane must sweep down into ravines, bank, and drop the mail by parachute through the window of the machine.

In some cases the planes have been met by dog teams, which are mushing over the snowy wastes and desolate places to small posts and settlements.

St. Louis Officials Assure Employees Pay Will Stay Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14—There will be no reduction in salary of city employees of St. Louis, as Mr. Walter J. G. Neun, Acting Mayor, and Mr. Louis Nolte, comptroller, are agreed on that matter. Together they make up the majority of the city's fiscal body, the board of estimate and apportionment.

Discussing municipal wage cuts in Detroit and Chicago, Mr. Neun said the need for such action did not exist in St. Louis.

"This city is operated economically," he said. "Salaries of employees are not too high, and the financial condition of the city is good."

He attributed the favorable condition of St. Louis to the fact that St. Louis has not been carried away by what he termed a "spending orgy."

Mr. Nolte, veteran custodian of the city's finances, reports that St. Louis is one of the few large cities in good financial condition.

"We are not considering reduction of wages of employees," he added. "The fact that we have not increased our salary expenditures excessively, as has been done in other places, is a decided advantage to us now."

St. Louis has $34,000,000 on deposit to its credit in local banks, following recent tax collections and other accumulation. Income from other sources will be added soon. Almost half the present money in hand is on time deposit, bringing from 2.25 to 2.65 per cent interest. Most of the rest is on ordinary deposit. These figures are announced by Mr. William G. Buechner, city treasurer.

American Women To Take Arms Plea

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Four American women will sail next Wednesday as "observers" of the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Sailing on the same ship with Dr. Mary E. Woolley and the official delegates from the United States, the women will act for the National Cosamittee on the Cause and Cure of War, taking with them petitions signed by more than 500,000 women who want disarmament.

These signatures have been gathered by the national organizations represented in the Cause and Cure of War Conference which meets here next week and will be added to millions more from more than 46 other countries to be presented to the Geneva conference by the disarmament committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the largest women's peace group in the world.

The women who will take the United States quota to Geneva are Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., chairman; Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle and Mrs. Nathaniel Bilder of New York City and Mrs. L. H. Fradkin of Montclair, N. J.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $450,000 for expenses of the American delegation to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

CHICAGO FAIR SPACE FOUND SELLING WELL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Sale of exhibit space for Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress Exposition is progressing well, with nearly 100 corporations and companies signed up 17 months before the opening, the management states.

Among the large exhibitors are the General Motors Corporation, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., the International Harvester Company; a number of railroads and several automobile companies. The Edison exhibit and General Motors will be housed in buildings of their own, the announcement states. The latter is estimated to cost more than $1,000,000.

EX-QUEEN SOPHIE

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Ger., Jan. 14 (AP)—Former Queen Sophie of Greece, sister of former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, passed on here last night.

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Offers Opportunity
The humanitarian work carried on by the Anti-Vivisection Societies needs your continued financial support. Donations received and memberships gladly added to our roll call.
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Eastman Collection of Rare Books Is Turned Over to Harvard Library

About 5500 volumes of rare books have been received by the Harvard College Library as a bequest from the estate of Dr. Theodore Jewett Eastman of the class of 1901. A notable part of the gift is the library of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, New England novelist. Earlier generations of the family are represented by a number of earlier books from Dr. Jewett's own working library. Parts of the donation are to be exhibited to the public in the Treasure Room.

The collection covers many languages, literatures and countries, and is chiefly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among the more valuable contributions is a copy of the 1481 edition of "Armandus Tractu," bought from the Royal Library in Munich in 1876; two Elsevirs in excellent condition; the 1630 edition of the Travel Series on Russia, Moscow and Tartary; and the 1675 edition of Julius Cæsar.

The seventeenth century part is represented by three editions of the "Essays of Montaigne," Paris, 1680, three volumes; and the eighteenth century by the London edition of Pope, 1756, nine volumes, with the London "Odyssey," 1752, five volumes, and the "Iliad" of 1750, six volumes; the London edition of the Dramatic Works of John Dryden, as well as his "Virgil," London, 1709, three volumes.

The nineteenth century is represented by two editions of the "Imitatio Christi;" two editions of "Paradise Lost" by John Milton; the Symonds edition of the "Life of Cellini" from the Valentine Press, and the New York issue of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," 1886, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Many limited and privately printed editions mark the later nineteenth century, usually autographed copies presented to Miss Jewett. Finally, but not the least important section, according to library officials, is that of Miss Jewett's own works, including a complete collection of first editions as well as some of her earlier published efforts.

ALIENS' WORK GIVEN TO CITIZENS BY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Aliens in the employ of the city school district are being discharged from service and replaced with citizens, in accord with a section of the California code, which bars aliens from public service.

The only exemptions are for persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, provided naturalisation is obtained within six months of the time permitted by law. A woman citizen who is married to an alien may also be given employment. The law does not apply to college faculty members, or to any specialist or expert temporarily employed by any department.

STANDARD GAS EARNINGS

Combined net earnings of all subsidiary and affiliated public utility companies of the Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1931, showed a decrease of 1.66 per cent, as compared with the previous 12 months. Gross earnings decreased 4.83 per cent.

PARIS PREMIER TAKES FOREIGN AFFAIRS POST

Briand's Support Sought by Laval as Minister Without Portfolio

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 14—The new Laval Cabinet formed last night contains no surprises. Not a single new name appears in the list.

As was foreseen, M. Aristide Briand disappears from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after an almost unprecedented tenure of that post for nearly seven years. M. Laval himself takes charge of foreign affairs over which he has actually exercised general supervision since last spring.

M. André Tardieu takes the War portfolio in succession to M. André Maginot and along with M. Laval will present the statement of the French case at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

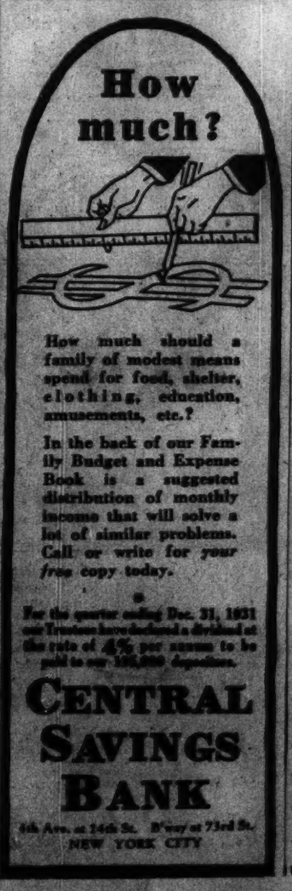
M. Laval's place at the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Tardieu's at the Ministry of Agriculture are filled by former undersecretaries, M. Cathala and M. Achille Fould respectively, and no new members have been called into the Cabinet to take either of these secondary posts.

M. Laval is trying to persuade M. Briand to accept a ministry without portfolio, qualifying him to act as head of the permanent French delegation to the League of Nations as M. Léon Bourgeois used to do. M. Briand's acceptance or refusal of this offer may have significant consequences. If the former Foreign Minister accepts, he will appear to be giving his blessing to the Laval régime, but if he refuses, he may deprive the Prime Minister and his associates of the support of certain elements in Parliament as well as of some votes in the parliamentary elections a few months hence.

It is reasonable to expect that the new Laval Ministry will command for the present at least much the same majority which supported it in the Chamber of Deputies before the ministerial crisis just ended. One of its principal elements lies in the fact that most of the members of the Opposition are perfectly willing to let the Laval Cabinet assume the heavy responsibilities which must devolve upon it in the coming months. This was apparent when the Radical Party refused to accept the generous offer of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and several other important portfolios.

M. Pierre Etienne Flandin of course continues as Minister of Finance and along with M. Laval will continue to defend the French position concerning reparations both before and during the Lausanne conference.

The Cabinet will make its first appearance before the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday. Absolutely no change in policy of any importance is to be expected from a change in Ministry which, after all, is not a change at all but only a reshuffling of portfolios.



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In the back of our Family Budget and Expense Book is a suggested distribution of monthly income that will solve a lot of similar problems. Call or write for your free copy today.
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931 our Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum to be paid to our 120,000 depositors.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
5th Ave. at 14th St. B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Modernistic Architecture Is Defended

Moderns should make their machines produce a great architecture for them, according to Mr. Eliot Putnam, professor in the history of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, addressing an audience at the Boston Architectural Club last night. In the third of a series of public lectures under the auspices of the club, Mr. Putnam defended all architecture that was simple, true to its functions and to the material employed.

He defended the modernistic movement, introduced, he said, by Mr. Lewis Sullivan when he successfully designed the Transportation Building at the Chicago World Fair, inasmuch as it was based on the conception that all members must have a part to play, and that in building in steel or concrete one must use methods congenial to those materials.

Discussing "American Colonial Architecture" he praised those houses that had no architect other than a husky carpenter. Houses, built for utility, carried no useless balustrades atop the roof, no stilted, Romanesque pilasters and no decorative windows, he said. The Bradstreet House, North Andover, Mass., he held as an excellent example of colonial architecture at its best.

When architectural details were added to the houses, useless decorative details, attempted as an imitation of European designs, then colonial architecture began to degenerate he said. The Longfellow Home at Cambridge was designated as an example of the vitiating effect of embellishments.

Thomas Jefferson, he said, introduced the Roman temple into the United States, and when this structure was used for monuments and public buildings it was comparatively rational, but when it was used for homes it became pretentious imitation, divorced from unity, that he found to be the basis of beauty.

While Faneuil Hall in Boston is not elegant architecture, it possesses a simplicity, like that of the Roman Colosseum, which is imperative to great art, he said.

Teaching Play Art Held Fully Repaid

Teaching children the art of playing and what hobbies they may adopt with permanent pleasure, will be amply repaid, with adults enjoying the relaxation that comes of varied interests, Mr. Charles L. Schrader, Massachusetts state director of physical education, said last night at a dinner of the Boston branch, American Association of University Women.

In times of economic stress, play, in the sense of recreation, destroys defeatist attitudes toward work, he declared. He said that during such times people were turning to art galleries and books of a constructive nature.

Mr. Schrader was one of four speakers discussing phases of "Enrichment of Adult Life." Mrs. T. Grafton Abbot of the Judge Baker Foundation spoke on increased enjoyment attained by evaluating one's excellencies and failings and then devising means of converting so-called failings into personality assets. Other speakers were Mrs. Eva Whiting White and Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain.

SIX OUT FOR GOVERNOR

NEWPORT, Maine, Jan. 19 (AP)—Lewis C. Barrows, member of the Governor's Council under two Chief Executives, last night announced he would compete with five other aspirants for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the June primary election.

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THE BEATRICE FARRAR CLUB SERVICE FOR WOMEN
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1 A home-like club room centrally located in the shopping and theatrical section of New York City.
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5 Theatre tickets purchased for subscribers at box office prices. No additional charge for service.
6 Shopping and theatre bulletins listing current outstanding bargains in leading stores as well as current theatre attractions.
7 Daily posting in club room of "today's" newspaper advertisements from New York City newspapers.
8 Comfortable reading chairs and many current magazines as well as the latest fiction.
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Please send to me full information about your Club Service for women.
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INDUS BARRAGE INAUGURATED BY WILLINGDON

Giant Steel Shutters Raise River Level 12 Feet for Ceremonies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, Jan. 13—Lloyd barrage at Sukkul on the Indus River in the Sind desert was inaugurated by Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, today in the presence of a great Indian gathering.

The project is said to be the biggest irrigation scheme in the world, designed to convert ultimately 6,000,000 acres of now almost waterless land into cultivated fields.

The works comprise a massive mile-long barrier with 66 openings, each closed by a 50-ton steel shutter. These shutters, when lowered as was the case today when the river level was raised 20 feet, will enable the water to be conducted into 7000 miles of irrigation canals supplying an area greater than the whole arable portion of Egypt.

The scheme was begun seven years ago when Lord Lloyd was Governor of Bombay Province, of which the Sind has hitherto been part. The undertaking is expected to pay its way, beside providing livelihood for and additional 2,500,000 cultivators in the Sind, which is thus looking forward to an ability to become a separate Indian province under the federation scheme.

BANK CUTS DIVIDEND RATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank today reduced its dividend rate from 4½ to 4 per cent. The higher figure has been in force since 1920. Reports show the business done in the last year to be practically on a par with any in its history.

The sea is only a few hours away!
RUN DOWN to Chalfonte or Haddon Hall some day soon! Enjoy the sea air, exhilarating exercise and sound sleep.
There's lots to do. Riding, golf, squash. A gymnasium. Entertainment. A snooze in the sun.
Close to everywhere, yet you might be in another world. A complete change . . . yet still safely close to business. And, a visit here is not expensive. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in our block. Write for information.
American and European Plans
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BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS
FRIEND'S BEANS are baked twelve hours in old-fashioned brick ovens . . that's how they develop that real old-time flavor of Boston's most famous dish. Buy them—Friend's Red Kidney, Yellow Eye or California Pea Beans—in the new "can with the golden lining," that keeps them indefinitely in all their irresistible goodness . . . and serve them with Friend's old-fashioned brown bread.
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"The can with the golden lining"

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When you visit the new Whitney Museum of American Art, remember that
Virginia Needham
is just around the corner between Fifth and Sixth Avenues near 8th Street, next door to Christian Science church.
Luncheon 12-2—50c, 65c, 75c
Afternoon Tea 3-5, à la carte
Dinner 5:30-8—85c, $1.00, $1.25
Sundays 12-8—$1.00, $1.25
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The meeting place of nice people who appreciate excellent food and fine atmosphere.
A Delicious 8-Course Dinner, 85c
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Luncheon 50c Dinner 50c-$1.00
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Here is a new place to lunch where tasty dishes are prepared by American housewives.
Cameo Lunch
Atmosphere Refined and Cheerful
30 NASSAU STREET 11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

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INDIAN REFORMS BACKED BY PART OF NATIONALISTS

MacDonald Puts Stress on Government's Desire for Popular Plan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14—Composition of the Indian reforms consultative committee, announced here today, shows that despite defection of the All-India National Congress, coöperation has been obtained, not only of Moslems but also of highly constructive Hindu elements, in the work now about to begin in India of applying the Round Table Federal scheme.

All the groups represented at London other than Mahatma Gandhi's immediate followers are included. Even advanced Nationalist views are represented by such influential delegates as Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dr. B. S. Moonje and Narayan M. Joshi. Varying shades of opinion in Indian states are covered by such important leaders as Sir Akbar Hydari of Hyderabad, Sir Mirza Mahommed Ismail of Mysore, and Liakat Hayat Khan.

Members of the British committees under the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. J. C. Davidson, respectively, left London today for India, where they will coöperate with the consultative committee. Letters addressed to each of these committees today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, emphasize the British Government's desire to start the proposed new constitution upon a broad popular basis.

That sent to Lord Lothian, for example, refers to the need for widening the electorate so that no important section of the community may lack means for expressing its needs and opinions.

Mr. MacDonald adds that the Government is deeply anxious for settlement of the communal issue by agreement among the communities themselves, but failing such agreement work is to proceed upon the assumption that separate communal electorates will continue.

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Government tightened its grip on the press today, warning all newspapers that publication of messages from imprisoned Nationalists, exaggerated reports of political events, immoderate criticism of the Government, or even of photographs of Congress Party activities will bring penalties up to two years' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

Police at Allahabad took over the Congress Party headquarters building there today, hauled down the party flag and raised the Union Jack.

Shortly afterward came an announcement from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association that they had decided to transact no new business "until the situation improves" and that the market will be open only two days a week for adjustment of existing contracts.

Patman Presents Mellon Charge In Form of Evidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Representative Wright Patman (D.) of Texas, yesterday began to present evidence to the House Judiciary Committee on the charges he launched against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, whose impeachment he is seeking for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Patman told the committee that he had not taken his charges to the Department of Justice because that department had let Mr. Mellon "run rough-shod over the laws," but his statement was stricken from the record on order from the committee chairman.

The chief charges by Mr. Patman were that the Secretary of the Treasury has been directly concerned in carrying on business while holding his government position. He read into the record a letter he said was written by Mr. Mellon in 1929 to Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, in which the Secretary of the Treasury said he owned stock in the Aluminum Company of America, the Gulf Oil Company and other corporations. In every case, according to the letter, the Mellon share was much less than a majority of the voting stock.

The Aluminum Company of America has been violating the anti-trust laws for the last 15 years and no effort has been made to stop it, Mr. Patman declared. "It is my purpose to show that Mr. Mellon directly participated in carrying on the business of the Aluminum Company," he said.

Civil War Papers Finally Located

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Partly through the interest of Rudyard Kipling, important private papers bearing upon military movements about Charleston during the Civil War, 1861-65, have been located. Some were found in the Smithsonian Institution Library, in Washington, D. C., and others in the hands of a retired officer of the Indian army residing in Sussex, England. They consist of the letters and other papers of the late Col. Henry Wemyss Feilden, soldier, explorer, and for years next door neighbor to Mr. Kipling at Burwash, in Sussex.

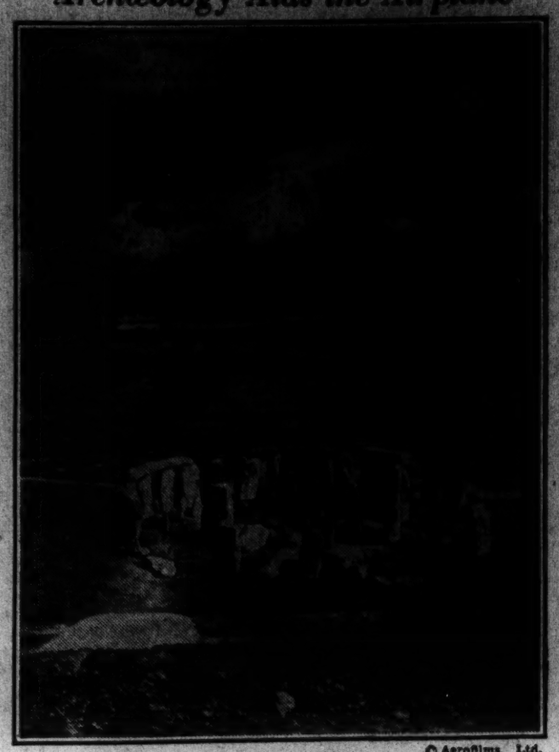
Colonel Feilden, having served in the English army through the Indian mutiny, ran the Federal blockade and as a volunteer joined the staff of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Confederate States Army, with whom he saw brisk action along the coast of South Carolina. At the close of the war he married Miss Julia McCord of Columbia, S. C., and returned to England.

Mrs. John Bennett of Charleston, niece of Mrs. Feilden, consulted Mr. Kipling as to the whereabouts of Colonel Feilden's documents. The inquiry thus initiated developed that the greater portion of the American historical manuscripts had been sent to the Smithsonian Institution; the remainder, consisting in more private papers, being in the keeping of Col. Wemyss Feilden, late of the Indian army.

COOLIDGE PORTRAIT VOTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved the purchase of an oil portrait of former President Coolidge, at a cost of not more than $2500, to be hung in the White House. The measure now goes to the House.

Archæology Aids the Airplane



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STONEHENGE—THE NEW LOOKS DOWN UPON THE OLD

An Airplane Bows to the Druids

Old Guides for New Ways—Leveling Mountain Barriers—Opening Africa

By VOLNEY D. HURD

AIRPLANE pilots discover many archæological locations not apparent on the ground. By a strange paradox, one of the most famous archæological finds now acts as a landmark for airplanes.

Stonehenge, supposed ancient worshiping place of the druids, stands on a stretch of Salisbury Plains in England. An approaching pilot, even at a great distance, sees a huge circle. As he flies nearer he perceives it to be huge blocks of stone standing on edge. This tells him where he is, and he continues merrily on his way with a silent bow of appreciation to the ancient Celts.

Most archæological finds are not so apparent as Stonehenge. Aviators, pursuing other ideas, have noted designs on the ground marked by the difference in color of stretches of vegetation. These have been photographed and later, when workers dug at these locations with nothing apparent on the surface, they have invariably found walls of ancient buildings.

Stonehenge was not always as it is today. Many of the stones had fallen flat and were out of place. Private funds permitted investigators working with the Government to partially restore Stonehenge to its original state, set up some of the stones and purchase enough surrounding real estate to guard against encroachment.

Two Sides of a Mountain

Mountains and rivers are natural barriers. Thus have they become boundary lines between countries. Civilization has found its paths of travel molded by these strong hands.

Poland, Roumania and Bulgaria are in the Carpathian, the Transylvanian and Balkan Mountains. In the past the dwellers of one side have known little of the dwellers of the other. Thus have these nations often misunderstood their neighbors. Today the airplane, recognizing no boundaries, has in effect made a plain of this district.

Shuttling back and forth, these modern droning albatrosses ply between the capitals of Poland, Roumania and Bulgaria. Already has the strangeness of generations begun to break down with the leaven of everyday airplane travel.

First the pilots met each other and found they were very much alike. Then a few passengers made the same discovery. Now the peoples of these countries can intermingle frequently and often, due to the speed of the airplane.

Strangely enough these barrier-breaking air lines are the outgrowth of a very different mental attitude. Poland and Roumania had a mutual distrust of their neighbor, Soviet Russia. This drove them to a joint establishment of effective military air services. But the commercial air services generally follow the routes pioneered by the military and government services. Thus from this negative attitude has grown the barrier-eliminating Balkan flying service.

Improving Colonial Values

Distant colonies offer problems to governments. Colonies in Africa, far off the routes of regular travel, have sometimes seemed questionable holdings.

If French and Belgian colonies in Africa were to be moved next door to their mother countries their value would be tremendously enhanced. This the airplane is doing. Before 1932 has passed, Belgian and French planes are expected to make regular trips between Brussels and Paris and the Belgian Congo.

The route would probably cross the Mediterranean to Marseilles and to Algiers and thence cross French Equatorial Africa along the projected Trans-Saharan Railroad to Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo. Arrangements with Britain and Portugal to cross Northern Rhodesia and Mozambique would allow the island of Madagascar to be linked with the mainland, augmenting France's contact with her colonials.

Already the ancient Sahara sees the modern airplane beacon being erected across its sandy surface. The whole venture shows the advantages of international coöperation. Such extensive routes would have been impossible for either of the countries to have tried alone.

Quintana Roo Gives Up Its Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The absorption of Quintana Roo by the neighboring states of Yucatan and Campeche in accordance with legislation passed by the Congress recently adjourned marks the end of more than 20 years of turbulent existence for the distant peninsula territory.

Becoming a territory soon after the beginning of the twentieth century, Quintana Roo was formed from a part of the State of Yucatan. Difficulties of maintaining an efficient state government control over the jungle region expedited the decision to give it territorial status. The territory was called Quintana Roo in honor of a prominent Mexican revolutionary leader of the nineteenth century.

Known chiefly for its chicle industry, the region also abounds in valuable forests of other than chicle-bearing trees. Besides the rivalry of Indians of the individual villages, exploitation of the natives by unscrupulous interests has served to complicate the problem of a supervision and control with which the Government has had to deal.

The respective Governments of Yucatan and Campeche have already taken steps to extend efficient governmental control over the divided territory. The inhabitants of the territory number only 45,000 persons, almost all Indians. The territory is approximately 19,000 square miles in area. The population of Yucatan is 338,000, and that of Campeche 90,000.

Washington Puts 5000 Men at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—More than 5000 men will be kept employed regularly in this State during the remainder of the winter months on road contract work and maintenance operations, said Mr. Samuel J. Humes, state director of highways, in outlining work calling for the expenditure of $2,750,000 for the relief of unemployment.

During January, February and March the state highway department plans to place $2,000,000 worth of work under contract. These projects will be scattered throughout the State. A number in eastern Washington will be begun before disappearance of snow and ice in order to be as effective as possible for the alleviation of the unemployment situation.

In addition to this contract work, $750,000 will be divided among the state's six highway districts for day labor construction and maintenance work. The State is spending $125,000 monthly for regular maintenance work throughout the State, Mr. Humes said.

'Ben, the Luggage Boy,' by Horatio Alger, Rubs Elbows With 'Tony' First Editions

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Horatio Alger Jr., who wrote a hundred books, all on the same theme—the triumph of virtue—no doubt would be surprised today, on the celebration of his 100th anniversary, to read this little note about one of his books:

"'Ben, the Luggage Boy; or Among the Wharves,' by Horatio Alger Jr., Boston, 1870. Original binding slightly rubbed. With an extremely interesting three-page autographed letter, signed, inserted. $7.50."

This notice appeared the other day in the catalogue of a dealer in rare books and first editions, indicating that the man who has charmed millions of youthful readers for 60 years or more has arrived at collecting interest.

True, $7.50 is not much as prices go in the world of rare books, but at that it is more than is asked for the works of many another writer whose "firsts" soared in boom days and then dropped like a line on a business chart.

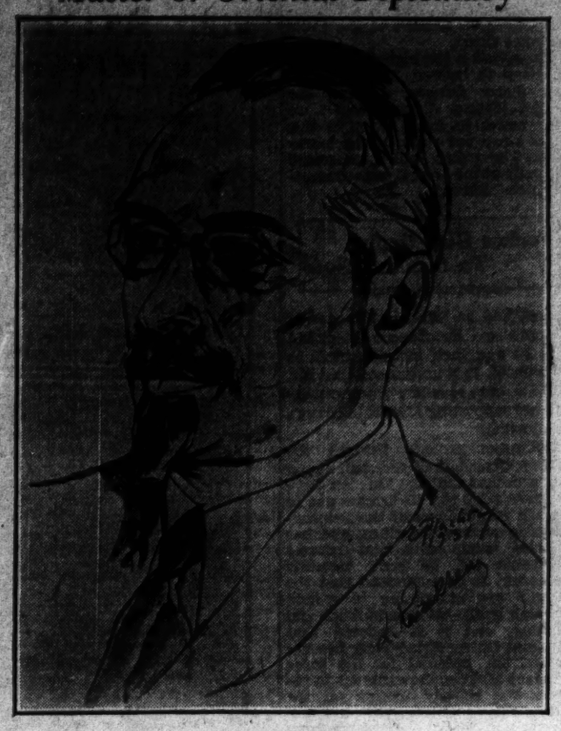
The appearance of Alger among writers whose first editions are listed as rare and desirable also is an indication of the increasing interest in true Americana; and certainly Alger, who wrote tale after tale of the American boy, can qualify in this field. One has only to recall the sentimental interest which has caused authentic first editions of the McGuffey Readers to leap in value.

It was on Jan. 13, 1832, that Alger was born in Chelsea, Mass., son of a Unitarian clergyman. Horatio was educated for the ministry; was graduated from Harvard at 20; served in the Civil War until a broken arm ended his military career; did a bit of preaching, and then, following his true inclination, came to New York to become a writer.

Alger had published several serials in Student and Classmate, edited by Oliver Optic, also well known as a writer for boys. In New York he became interested in the newsboys' lodging house, and the remainder of his life was devoted to work among the boys and the writing of stories to entertain and instruct them.

While written for youths of two or three generations back, the Alger books still sell, holding their own in competition with the more sophisticated adventure books of the present day.

Master of Oriental Diplomacy



LEO KARAKHAN

Sketch of the Astute Negotiator in Charge of Eastern Affairs at the Soviet Foreign Office. This is the Thirteenth of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Erna Plachte, Which The Christian Science Monitor is Printing From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in the Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—An Armenian by nationality and a lawyer by pre-revolutionary profession, Mr. Leo Karakhan has always been a Soviet expert in diplomatic dealings with eastern countries.

He signed the first appeals which the Soviet Government addressed to China, proposing a new regulation of Russo-Chinese relations on a basis of full national equality. Perhaps the most striking episode in Mr. Karakhan's diplomatic career was his mission to China in 1923, when he negotiated the treaty that led to the reëstablishment of Russo-Chinese relations and the agreement to manage the Chinese Eastern Railway on a basis of joint Russo-Chinese ownership and operation.

During his subsequent stay in Peking as Ambassador, Mr. Karakhan delighted Chinese students and offended the conservative diplomats by proclaiming on various occasions his belief that extraterritoriality and other privileges which foreign powers enjoyed in China should be abolished.

However, when Marshal Chang Tso-lin became the dominant figure in Peking, difficulties arose between the Marshal and the Soviet Government, partly in connection with disputes about the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, partly because Marshal Chang suspected the Soviet régime of being in political sympathy with his opponents, the Chinese Nationalists. Ultimately Mr. Karakhan departed from Peking and during the last few years he has been a member of the collegium, or governing board of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, specializing in Oriental questions.

Southern Mill Relics Placed in State Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's distinction of having had the first cotton mill established south of the Potomac River is authenticated by a manuscript contract and two handwrought iron spindles placed in the state hall of history by Judge Michael Schenck, of Hendersonville.

The premier cotton mill was built by an ancestor of Judge Schenck, in 1813, on a small creek, a mile and a half from the village of Lincolnton. The original contract obtained by the historical commission, shows that Michael Beam agreed to build a spinning machine within one year for Absalom Warlick and Michael Schenck and "to set it up on a branch of Ab Warlick's land, 'where the old machine stood.'" This contract bears the date of April 27, 1816.

Oil Flow Checked By Oklahoma Edict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 14—The recent order of the State Corporation Commission granting application of the city field umpire's committee for reduction of 40,000 barrels in daily allowable production for the Oklahoma City pool has brought the State's figure down from 546,000 barrels in December to an estimated 435,000.

It has also reduced the Oklahoma City field total to 120,000 barrels, slightly more than the estimated pipeline and purchasing company demand of 110,000 barrels daily. Action by the city field operator's committee was taken to prevent demoralization of the price structure when pipeline runs slumped at the opening of the new year.

At the commission hearing it was brought out that the total underage and underrun oil in the city field exceeded 4,000,000 barrels. The commission order provided the new allowable shall include 46,380 barrels daily of this oil to be moved to market.

Woman Senator Urges Members Of Sex to Economize

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The women of America were urged yesterday by Senator Hattie W. Caraway to "keep down expenses and look ahead to the future" to help overcome economic troubles.

Smiling happily over the great vote of confidence bestowed upon her by her home folks in Arkansas, her first act yesterday as the first woman senator to be duly elected was to thank them.

Disagreement with those who urged lavish spending came from Mrs. Caraway in answer to this question in an interview:

"What can women do to help in economic recovery?"

"I think the best thing is to keep down expenses and everybody try to get along and look to the future.

"It does not strike me that the thing to do is to go out and spend on all sides. In the first place if you don't have it to spend you can't spend it. I can't see any benefits to be derived from trying to spend what you don't have."

She turned toward economic bills passed upon by the House or Senate or pending before them, hoping good would result.

"Nobody can tell what effect these bills will have," she said, "but we can hope for the best."

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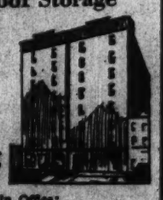
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COLOMBIA LOAN INQUIRY ENTERS OIL CONCESSION

Mellon Interests Had No Connection With Bond Issue, Witness Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—There was no connection between the granting of the valuable Barco oil concession to Mellon interests by the Colombian Government and the personal efforts made by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to iron out difficulties between New York bankers and that Government over $4,000,000 in short-term credits, a State Department official told the Senate Finance Committee today.

That President Olaya connected the two was apparent from admission by the official, Mr. H. Freeman Mathews, assistant chief of the division of Latin-American affairs, that the President had said to the department in asking its aid over the loan that his country had "done everything that Americans had asked, including the granting of the Barbo concession."

Senator Hiram Johnson, who is leading the inquiry, today asked Mr. Francis White, Undersecretary of State, to produce all communications from the legation at Bogota to the State Department regarding the loan controversy.

Mr. White agreed to give the committee the documents in confidence, declaring it against the department's policy to publish its diplomatic documents. Senator Johnson, however, took the position that he could not regard any documents given him as confidential, declaring that the public is entitled to know everything that might be in such papers.

Barco Concession

The Barco concession consists of approximately 500,000 unexplored acres near oil-producing lands across the borders in Venezuela. The Colombians estimate its value at about $2,000,000,000, Mr. Mathews said. The concession, he said, was first granted in 1905 to a Colombian, General Barco, who sold his option to the E. L. Daugherty Company in 1918, which in turn in 1926 sold it to the South American Petroleum Company, owned 75 per cent by the Gulf Oil Company, in which Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is interested, and 25 per cent by the Carib Syndicate, identified before the committee as J. P. Morgan-controlled.

Just after the Gulf and Carib companies took over the concession, Mr. Mathews continued, it was canceled by the Colombian Government on the ground of nonfulfillment of contract. After three months of debate among Colombian officials, he said, the concession was reopened in 1931, just 10 days before the State Department succeeded in getting the National City Company of New York to advance $4,000,000 to Colombia on short-term credit.

The National City Company, Mr. Mathews testified, had temporarily held up its promised credit because it contended that the Colombian Government had not kept its budget balanced, one of the conditions laid down in the contract.

President Olaya, through diplomatic channels, called Mr. Stimson's attention to the disagreement, Mr. Mathews said, and the latter went in person to down-town New York from his Long Island home on May 13, 1931, to tell attorneys for the banking company that he believed they were being unduly technical in their requirement of a budget balanced every day in the year, since it had been balanced once.

Recalled No Other Instance

Mr. Mathews said he could not recall any other instance where the Secretary of State had gone personally to a private banker before in the matter of a private loan. "No disputes of this nature have arisen before," he said.

Although President Olaya had mentioned the granting of the oil concession in connection with the loan, Mr. Mathews held the two were not related. The oil concession was not mentioned to the National City bankers by the department, he said. He added he felt that President Olaya believed settlement of the concession would help his country's credit, since large American interests were involved.

At the outset of his testimony Mr. Mathews was questioned on the department's activities in connection with approximately $100,000,000 in Colombian department and municipal loans, held in this country, which are facing default. He told the committee the State Department had not issued any information to bondholders on Colombia's plans to amortize these debts.

"Here you have a private loan made by the National City Bank in which you took much interest; why did you take no interest in the public loan held by the people?" Senator Johnson asked.

"Our interest was in trying to straighten out a difficulty between the bankers and a foreign government," was the reply.

"But you made no effort to straighten out loans where the public was the loser?"

"That's correct, there was nothing for us to do, and the question didn't come before us," responded Mr. Mathews.

Colombia Reports On Oil Concession

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 14 (By U. P.)—Reinstatement of the Barco oil concession in Colombia, in which the Mellon family is interested through its holdings in the Gulf Oil Company, was in no way connected with the short-term credit granted to Colombia by a New York banking syndicate, President Olaya Herrera announced yesterday.

In an official statement regarding the testimony given before the United States Senate Finance Committee, the President explained the terms under which the Colombian Government obtained a banking credit from a group headed by the National City Bank and the First National Bank of Boston. The principal conditions for the credit were: That the Colombian budget for 1931 would be balanced, that the Colombian National Railways would be organized autonomously on a business basis, and that a law be passed limiting the total Colombian national debt to an amount requiring not more than 28 per cent of the national revenues to cover interest and sinking fund charges.

President Olaya's statement emphatically declared that negotiations for the banking credit had no connection whatever with negotiations regarding the so-called Barco concession, which culminated in a contract with the Gulf Oil Company, approved by the Colombian Congress.

New York Trade Board Acts To Relieve Rails

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The New York Board of Trade, Inc., passed a resolution yesterday urging Congress "to take prompt action with a view to enacting such legislation as will provide relief for the railroads in the regulation of all forms of interstate transportation and repeal of the recapture provisions of Section 15A of the Transportation Act."

A vigorous debate preceded the vote on the resolution, with Mr. D. C. Fenner, of the Mack Motor Trucks, leading the opposition. Both he and Mr. George H. Pride, president of the Pride Transportation Company, asserted that the chief value of highway transport lies in its flexibility, and that every bit of legislation reduces that flexibility. They also said that only 3 per cent of all freight moving is handled by trucks.

Mr. Pride added that the railroads were now trying to throttle competition by restricting the highways and waterways, and that they were faced by the same situation which confronted the canals when railroads began to develop. Mr. W. F. Richardson, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who acted as chairman of the railway committee of the Board of Trade, urged passage of the resolution on the grounds that the railroads ask only that rates for all carriers be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission on a fair and equitable basis.

The board also sought to obtain action on its recommendation to Police Commissioner E. P. Mulrooney, looking to the curbing of public parking of automobiles overnight. An investigation disclosed that 25 per cent of all motor cars in New York are parked on the streets overnight. The committee which studied this found that summonses by means of tags placed on the cars worked successfully in Boston, Milwaukee and Kansas City, despite Mr. Mulrooney's contention that it cannot be done here.

Canadian Farmers Ask Drink Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The United Farmers of Ontario at their annual convention here in a resolution to the Ontario Government urged the reduction from 5½ per cent, to 4 per cent, the interest rate on funds loaned to farmers by the Provincial Government savings banks, the measure to be made retroactive.

The convention deplored the growth of the drinking habit, and demanded that all major matters touching the liquor administration problem be submitted to voters by referendum and at a time apart from the holding of a political election. The better training of schoolteachers in temperance knowledge was advocated. It was urged to submit to the Privy Council the question of the right of the Dominion Government to license brewers and distillers in Ontario.

The liquor control policy was seen by the delegates as "encouraging the drinking habit in Ontario, and its corrective influences supposed to operate through the control elements of the Liquor Control Act were largely ineffective and wholly incapable of meeting the necessities of the liquor problem."

Congressional Club Entertains Hoovers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The home of the Congressional Club at Sixteenth Street and New Hampshire Avenue was filled to capacity last night when the club received in honor of President and Mrs. Hoover.

Republican, Democratic and Progressive members of Congress and their wives greeted the President and his wife. They were presented by Mrs. Leonidas C. Dyer, wife of the Representative from Missouri, and president of the club this year.

Mrs. Hoover wore a becoming gown of steel gray chiffon closely woven with metallic thread of the same tone. A sleeve-like drapery hung from the shoulders of the dress. She and the President stood for an hour meeting the guests. For each there were special words of greeting. The ballroom was gay with the flags of every state.

The Congressional Club is made up of wives of present and former members of Congress. Senators and Representatives present last night were the guests of their wives. It is a purely social club.

BUFFALO POSTPONES SCHOOL SALARY RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13—The Buffalo Board of Education voted on Jan. 8 to declare a one-year postponement of the promised rises of $178 each in the salaries of 3[illegible] school-teachers. The action will effect a $500,000 saving in the board's $40,000,000 budget for 1932.

The proposed increase was part of a rise promised in 1929 to each instructor over a period of years. The board's action does not affect about 1300 teachers who are scheduled to receive from $25 to $100 under terms of the state education law.

BUILDING AND LOAN BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Legislation to exempt building and loan associations from federal bankruptcy laws was approved today by the House Judiciary Committee.

EUROPE FOCUSES DEBT REDUCTION DEMANDS ON U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

£150 per capita. Finally the United States, with the next largest debt, would be left with an internal debt of £3,200,000,000, or £27 per capita.

"Those figures are interesting. . . . It's quite clear that Germany could pay something if a plan could be devised under which disturbing influences will be postponed during the present depression, and which could be adjusted so that it would not do great harm."

Sir Walter gave his conclusion on reparations as "that it is essential there should be — Agreement now which will enable reconstruction to begin again, because we simply cannot wait for 12 months . . . there can be no economic reconstruction without an agreement between France and Germany, and that agreement will not take place unless it is made with the concurrence of the Hitler party."

Solution of Reparations Hinged by Mussolini Upon American Action

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 14—A common front of European debtors toward the United States is advocated in a remarkably frank editorial published today by Popolo D'Italia, Signor Benito Mussolini's own newspaper, and clearly written by Il Duce himself.

Signor Mussolini is obviously strongly opposed to any temporizing policy on reparations and war debts, and the radical solution he offers to the two interdependent problems consists, first, in complete renunciation by European governments of their reparation credits against Germany and their reciprocal war credits and debts; second, formation of a common front of European debtor states toward the United States so as to obtain the American Government's renunciation of war credits toward Europe.

Il Duce writes he has come to this conclusion after a careful detailed examination of the question, and he appeals to the American people to face a problem which requires early and definite solution without prejudice and in a businesslike fashion. He has obviously been very strongly impressed by the German Chancellor's statement of Germany's inability to continue paying reparations, either now or in the future.

Signor Mussolini adds that the German Government's official notification of this policy through its ambassadors has caused an entirely new situation which is already irrevocable. England, he continues, already has made it known that the present situation requires radical solution, the intransigent attitude of France on this problem he believes to be in part due to the still undefined attitude of the United States. Hence, he concludes, solution of the reparations problem lies entirely in the hands of the American Government.

In the face of Germany's inability to pay reparations, what could European powers do, Signor Mussolini asks. Surely such a measure as forcing Germany to meet its liabilities by reoccupying the Ruhr cannot be taken now, he adds. It would be contrary "to the spirit of Locarno" and be a very serious blow to the League of Nations, he says. In any case Italy would refuse absolutely to join France in any such action or any kind of reprisal.

The only solution, according to Signor Mussolini, is complete reciprocal renunciation by European governments of war credits and debts. This step should be immediately followed by a united front among European debtor states toward America. If such a policy were followed, the United States would not have "the courage" to insist on payment of its war credits from European governments after such generous concessions had been made to Germany.

Complete cancellation of reparations payments would make a real end of the World War and the beginning of an era of peace highly beneficial not only to Europe but to the United States as well, the editorial states. In such conditions and with such prospects, the United States would surely renounce its claims if for no other reason than not to appear in the eyes of the world as the only "war profiteer" left.

The first step, however, should be taken up Europe, Signor Mussolini reiterates. The United States, he concludes, should be placed by the nations of Europe before a fait accompli of the same kind as European countries themselves have been confronted with by the German declaration of inability to pay reparations.

Agreement Reached With Chief Foreign Creditors, Austrian Statement Says

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 14—An agreement has been reached with principal foreign creditors, namely, an American group, regulating the new terms of payment in installments of short-term credits extended to Vienna banks. Instead of repaying 15 per cent each quarter, repayments will amount to 5 per cent, or 20 per cent for the next 12 months. Then new arrangements will be made.

Negotiations with other creditor groups are expected to reach a similar understanding immediately. Last Monday the Austrian National Bank prohibited Vienna banks from making repayments even from their own foreign exchange reserve, asserting that such action woud involve the transfer abroad of too many bills of exchange when the national bank needed them to meet its own requirements.

The new agreement is favorable to the national bank, hence a partial moratorium is now unnecessary.

It is emphasized that the whole affair does not call in question the liquidity or resources of Vienna banks, since the banks are ready to repay installments of 15 per cent down, according to the September agreement, but the national bank veto made it impossible under existing conditions in Austria. The negotiations do not apply to debts of the Creditanstalt, which are under a special category receiving separate treatment.

Sir Josiah Stamp Defends Britain's Dropping of Gold

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 14 (AP) —Sir Josiah Stamp, a director of the Bank of England, told the Chamber of Commerce today that there is a great deal of "mischievous misunderstanding" abroad regarding the circumstances under which Great Britain departed from the gold standard.

The criticism began in the United States, he said, and has come also from Holland and Austria.

"It has become a sort of parrot cry abroad to say that it was England which abandoned the gold standard, not the gold standard which abandoned England," he said, "and I believe it to be profoundly wrong."

To have increased the bank rate last July and August would have been to increase foreign apprehension, he said, and the balances which might have been attracted by such a method would soon have become a source of danger.

"Any position maintained by such measures," said he, "would have to meet its day of reckoning, and the state of other countries now, three months later, does not show that they would have permanently postponed their demands. The passion for liquidity which makes everything too solid to move was on the world already."

RAIL AND MOTOR AMALGAMATION TO BE RESISTED

Detroit Debate Indicates Sharp Lines of Conflict Over Truck Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 14 — If the railroads succeed in prevailing upon Congress to adopt their program of regulation of motortrucks and buses on the nation's paved thoroughfares, they will have gained a monopoly of land-surface transportation, according to highway carrier officials who met here this week with the twenty-ninth convention of the American Road Builders' Association.

An indication of the resistance that will be faced by the steam roads in Washington when debate arises over the proposal for Interstate Commerce Commission regulation manifested itself when spokesmen for the opposing interests debated on the convention floor. Remarks centered on the recent report of Mr. Leo J Flynn to the commission, proposing coördination of motor and rail transportation.

Gas is in accord with steam at only one point, declared Mr. Day Baker, transportation engineer of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc., in a tilt with Mr. Samuel O. Dunn of Chicago, editor of Railway Age and spokesman for the railroads. Mr. Baker said truckmen welcome any healthy legislation designed to protect public interests and insure progress to all forms of transportation, but resist any attempt to curb the inherent rights of motor transport.

The question of inherent rights centers on the railroads' contention, as expressed by Mr. Dunn, that "there can be no sound coördination of different means of transportation until those who render service upon the highways pay out of their own earnings, as in the case of the railways, all the costs incurred in enabling them to render their service."

Mr. Baker's answer to this argument was that the highways belong to the public and that "their free use from time immemorial has been one of the cornerstones of civilization."

IRON FOUNDERS PLAN LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14 (AP)—Employers in the engineering and iron manufacturing industries today declared a lockout affecting 91,000 men beginning Jan. 24, unless a dispute is settled on the terms which already have been accepted by the employers.

These terms include a cut of 8 per cent in pay by the hour and 12 per cent in piecework pay.

Island of Guernsey Earns Renown As London Flower and Orchard Spot

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The little island of Guernsey has earned for itself the title of London's flower garden and orchard. Its forty-odd thousand inhabitants supply the many millions of the capital with 25,000 tons of tomatoes and 3000 tons of flowers a year.

The success of their rustic pursuits is largely due to the famous sunshine for which Guernsey has held the record within the British Isles for the last 35 years.

The Channel Islands, of which Guernsey is the second largest, are scattered in the Channel in a way which made Victor Hugo define them as "little pieces of land dropped into the sea by France and picked up by England." They were picked up a very long time ago, for Guernsey makes the proud claim of being the oldest possession of the English Crown. But King George is sovereign of the island not in his capacity as the King of England, but in that of the Duke of Normandy.

Another source of considerable pride to the Guernsey population is the fact that the island possesses the oldest military organization in the world. Its militia—service in which is compulsory to this day for all male citizens between the ages of 16 to 33—was formed in A. D. 347 to resist the attacks of the Romans.

Quaint and picturesque, Guernsey has remained a surprisingly well-preserved corner of the Old World. Norman French is still spoken in the markets and in the smaller towns and villages. The old Norman system of land tenure has survived, the island being cut up into thousands of small holdings ranging from 5 to 25 acres.

The inhabitants cling to old customs, some of which, like the yearly cutting of vraic, are connected with popular festivities. Guernsey islanders share in common the right of collecting and burning this seaweed for fertilizer.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 14 (By U. P.)—Complete woman suffrage was voted down by the Constitutional Congress today as an article in the new Peruvian Constitution now being formed.

The Congress approved, however, an amended provision granting women the vote in municipal elections if they are more than 25 years old, or if they are under 25 and married, widows or mothers. The original draft of the proposed new constitution gave the franchise to all women above 21 years, or over 18 if married, but with men between the ages of 21 and 60 registration and voting was made compulsory.

The early New England period is a fascinating one to lovers of antiques. This and all the other periods are frequently discussed and pictured in the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages published every Saturday in The Sun.

Beautiful Things for the Home

The home is coming into its own again. People are turning to their own homes for more of their entertainment, for more of their *living*. And the value of beautiful things for the home is being emphasized to a greater extent than it has been for years. For new ideas and helpful suggestions on decorating and furnishing your home, read the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages which The Sun publishes every Saturday. Charles Messer Stow, the nationally known antiquarian, edits these pages, and in addition to his own weekly articles they contain contributions from many well-known authorities. For those who love beautiful things for the home these pages contribute a valuable source of information and inspiration. For $1.50 a year you may have the Saturday issues of The Sun containing the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages mailed to you every week.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Goodhope Cottage

In Five Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

"ALICE, you don't mean that!" Dorothy Howard looked at her chum in consternation.

"Yes, I do, Dorothy!" Alice's gray eyes were very sober. "I don't see how I can go back to school this year. I do wish that the village school here offered more than the first year of high school."

"But we got along pretty well last year, going back and forth on the train to Park Ridge. I thought we'd do that again this year."

"That was fine as long as the weather was good. But you know it didn't work out well at all during the winter months. The train was uncertain and off schedule and we were late getting to school and late getting home. And that long walk to and from the train at both ends made it almost impossible!"

"Yes, but I thought we had planned to board in Park Ridge during the winter."

"And that's just what can't be managed this year, Dorothy," said Alice, her voice, in spite of herself, sounding wistful. "You know father's business isn't very flourishing, and there just isn't the ready money. I'll have to stay at home, but I'll study by myself and get along as well as I can."

"And I'll help, but school won't be at all the same without you there," said Dorothy despondently.

* * *

On a pleasant porch in the same village, two other girls were discussing school. "Wouldn't it be nice, Margaret, if you could stay here and go to school with me this winter," Lucile Johnston was saying. "I board in Park Ridge, you know, and come home now and then for week-ends. Wouldn't you like that? You've never gone to a real high school, and it would be a new experience for you—quite different from having tutors and going to private schools. Be good for you, too."

"Yes, it would be interesting, but you said yourself that the place you boarded at was pretty bad, and I've been staying around at hotels and boarding places so much, traveling around with Father, that I've a sort of dislike of places that are 'pretty bad.'" And Margaret Winters smiled politely at her cousin.

"Oh, Margaret!" Lucile put an end to the discussion by jumping up suddenly. "That looks like the Monroes' car. You remember the Monroe twins, don't you? You met them at Dorothy's picnic."

"A tall, dignified girl and short little curly-headed harum-scarum named Nancy? Yes, I remember." There was amusement in Margaret's eyes. "It seemed queer that twins should be so different."

"That's what everybody thinks," nodded Lucile. "They came to Park Ridge toward the end of the school year, so we didn't get to know them very well. But everybody had a lot of respect for Ruth. She's such a dependable sort and such a good student."

"I liked Nancy better," said Margaret, smiling reminiscently. "She's such fun and says such unexpected things."

Lucile ran down the steps, eager to welcome her guests. "How nice of you to come right out here to see us!" she cried.

"It's a business trip," announced Nancy promptly.

"As well as a pleasure trip," amended Ruth, who had formed the habit, from long practice, of smoothing over the unintentionally abrupt remarks of her sister.

"You see," Nancy dropped down on a step and plunged into her subject, "Father and Mother have to leave Park Ridge."

"Nancy!" interjected Ruth impatiently, "you make it sound as if Father and Mother were wanted by the police!"

Nancy laughed. "No, it isn't that exactly," she said, "but Father's firm has transferred him to Mexico, and there are social duties or something of that kind that make it necessary for Mother to go with him. So the question is—what to do with us?"

"I see," murmured Lucile, looking somewhat puzzled. Nancy had said that this was a business trip, but surely Lucile was the last person in the world who could help the Monroes out of this difficulty.

* * *

"It occurred to us," Ruth took up the story in her methodical way, "that perhaps we could rent a place near the high school, get some nice, motherly woman to look after us, and that a few other girls might like to go in with us, because we know it's hard to find good boarding places in Park Ridge. It was Nancy's idea," she added, as though that would easily account for any unusual or unworkable elements in the plan.

"Oh, I like it," said Lucile eagerly, "and I believe Alice Thompson and Dorothy Howard would be interested, too. The question is to find a suitable place. That won't be any too easy in Park Ridge."

"Why couldn't we just take over your house?" asked Margaret, showing, to Lucile's surprise, a good deal of interest.

"Too big and expensive for this kind of a project," said Nancy frankly. "But come on, let's go over and see what Alice and Dorothy have to say about it."

"Are you planning for a good many?" asked Margaret, as they all climbed into the Monroe car.

"Well," said Nancy, "it's all in the point of view. Now from the point of view of an Eskimo, our establishment will be quite large, but—" She broke off suddenly, at a warning glance from Ruth. "Oh, dear, I'm saying the wrong thing again." And she looked so despairing that Lucile and Margaret laughed in spite of themselves.

"We hope to find a place that won't be too expensive," explained Ruth, "and we think our Aunt Carol, who is a perfect darling, will come and keep house and look after us. Of course, we'll all help with the housework. We can use a good deal of our furniture, and between us we can probably get together all the linen and silver and such things that we'll need."

"Sounds as if it would be fun," said Margaret. "Could I come, too?"

"Of course you could," said Nancy hospitably. "the more the merrier."

Dorothy received the plan with great enthusiasm. "Oh, I think that's a wonderful idea," she cried. "It will be much less expensive than boarding, and so much better than commuting. We shall be able to go to parties and clubs and not have to leave directly after school to catch the train. Just think of having our junior year right there in Park Ridge. Alice, this will surely mean that you can come, too."

"I—I don't know," Alice hesitated. "You see," she explained to the others, "I'm really not expecting to go back to school at all this year. How expensive would this way of living be, do you suppose?"

Alice flushed a little as she spoke, and warm-hearted Nancy said quickly, "Very cheap. We're going to pare expenses down to the minimum."

The other girls laughed at this dignified expression, and Ruth's eyes opened wide at such a business-like declaration from her happy-go-lucky twin. Of course, no one could know that Nancy had resolved at that moment that she would do everything she could to make possible for Alice that year at Park Ridge. There was something about gentle, quiet, gray-eyed Alice that appealed strongly to rough-and-ready Nancy.

So, when the plan was broached to the mothers, and Nancy, watching keenly in spite of her offhand manner, saw a look of regret in Mrs. Thompson's eyes, she remarked casually, "We think this will be a very economical way of living, as well as a pleasant one. Aunt Carol is a famous manager, and we girls intend to do our share, so we shall not need to hire any help." Then another idea came to her and she added, "Perhaps some of you who have gardens would care to bring your share of the groceries from your gardens."

"That's a good idea," said Dorothy, quickly taking her cue from Nancy. "The Thompsons have a splendid garden, and they put up the most delicious vegetables and preserves."

"Then that ought just about to take care of Alice's share, oughtn't it, Ruth?"

"Well," Mrs. Thompson considered this plan thoughtfully, and Alice began to look hopeful, "supposing you find out exactly what the rent will be, and what you'll have to pay your aunt, and then we'll see. I'd certainly like Alice to be with you, if we can possibly manage it."

* * *

"Oh," cried Dorothy, "now if we can only find a suitable house."

"That's the big question," said Lucile.

Nancy caught the anxious look on Alice's face. "Oh, we'll find a house that we can afford, don't worry," she promised, leading the way to the car. "First of all, let's look at that old gray house near the high school."

Alice looked up in quick interest, but Ruth exclaimed, "That old house is too terribly run down even to consider, Nancy."

"I believe it's quite a well-built house," ventured Alice.

"Well, we might look at it, perhaps," conceded Ruth.

"Alice's great-grandfather built it," explained Dorothy briefly, "and it used to be a duck of a house, but of course it's out of repair now."

"Oh, isn't this an adventure?" cried Margaret, as the door swung open and the girls stepped into the wide, old-fashioned hall. Economy was a factor that had never entered Margaret's calculations, and the idea of living in a household where each expenditure had to be carefully watched, was so novel that it appealed to her strongly. Then, too, she had taken a fancy to happy-go-lucky Nancy, and felt that it would be great fun to live in the same house with her.

"Front and back parlor," announced Nancy, starting an eager tour of exploration. "Fireplace in the back parlor. A perfectly darling little library and another fireplace. We'll use this room as our study, I suppose." For Nancy had quite made up her mind to take the house. "Dining-room and kitchen and pantry. Why, this is priceless. Come on upstairs."

"A lot of bedrooms up here—some of them quite small," reported Dorothy, running ahead.

"All of them quite dirty," added Ruth.

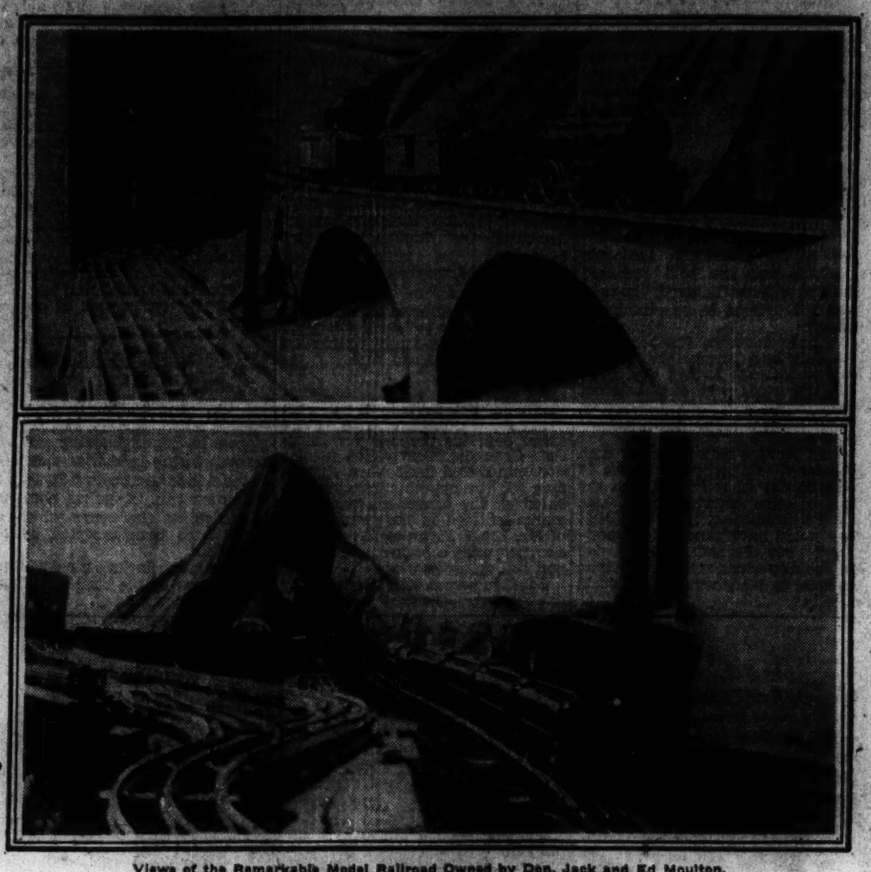
"A little soap and water and paint and paper would do wonders here," commented Lucile. "We could do the work ourselves."

"The heating plant is probably in bad shape," said Ruth, looking about with a practical eye.

"It's a big place. Maybe the rent is high," said Dorothy anxiously.

"Let's go and interview the agent," cried Nancy, eagerly, running out to the car. "Hop in!" she said dramatically. "The covered wagon goes forth seeking a home for its load of brave pioneers!"

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)



Views of the Remarkable Model Railroad Owned by Don, Jack and Ed Moulton.

The D. J. & E. Miniature Railroad

THE D. J. & E. is an 11-year-old miniature railroad, owned by three brothers, Don, Jack and Ed Moulton. When first opened for traffic in 1920, this miniature boasted only two passenger trains and 40 feet of track; but during the following 10 years, growing business forced it to put on four times that number of trains, and to increase the trackage to cover the entire attic floor of the Moulton boys' home in North Tonawanda, a suburb of Buffalo.

The fact that a model railroad of that size requires from three to seven wide-awake operators, made that attic a Mecca for hundreds of boys and girls, and many adults who wished to try their skill in switching, dispatching, or engineering the trains. The would-be railroader ascended the two flights of stairs expecting to see a circle of track with a train spinning around; four hours later—sometimes it was after midnight—he was literally torn away from the control board, resolving to return as soon as possible. For the D. J. & E. system is a regular railroad with terminals mountain divisions, cut-offs, scenic lines—all divided into sections or blocks, permitting almost any train to be controlled separately. The operator has to be on the alert for signal lights, sharp curves, or the train on the block ahead.

During the past two years the railroad received such increasing patronage and commendation, that some big development loomed ahead. The three officers of the Moulton Lines: Don, president; Jack, chairman of the board, and Ed, general passenger agent, had all worked hard improving the system. In February, 1931, the chairman of the board decided on a general expansion throughout every department of the company. He also decided to place the entire system in a store adjacent to the main street in Buffalo, to open it to the general public, and to let them buy tickets to run the trains.

The chairman made a special trip to New York City, secured financial backing, interviewed the president of the best miniature electric train manufacturing plant, and ordered enough equipment to build a system covering 1000 square feet; then returned to Buffalo, rented the store, ordered the necessary building materials, made other minor preparations, and turned over the erection charge to the president.

In two weeks, with the aid of three high school boys, the Moulton brothers had built the platforms (three feet high), spiked the rails, set in the controls, strung hundreds of wires and made temporary paper scenery to cover the empty spaces. Six stations, with bright lights and wide platforms had been erected; block lights to protect the main line, and interlocking switch lights for the yards were installed.

A sign of dark blue letters on a sky-blue background, with the name "Railroad Hobby Shop" was fastened above the front window of the store and the D. J. & E. Railroad was opened to the public. The school children began the parade to the Railroad Hobby Shop; not long after came the young men, and then the older men.

The new D. J. & E. R. R. is of the standard gauge, 1¾-inch scale, is capable of handling 20 trains over its double track main line and branches, and requires about 25 operators when running on full schedule, although the railroad can be operated with as few as three customers.

Each operator has to do his part in order to keep the trains running smoothly. The positions range from a simple one of merely watching three lights and starting up one of three trains, up to that of chief dispatcher, who with a bunch of signal lights must keep the trains moving through six divisions. On this ladder of accomplishment there are many positions, such as switchman, trainmaster, division master, assistant dispatcher, that take some visitors several nights to master.

Sometimes the windows and entrance of the Railroad Hobby Shop are packed with spectators, while a crew of customers work hard to keep their particular division clear. Many real railroads have been represented on the D. J. & E, and when a group of real railroaders get in together, the air rings with shouts of "Highball that hot shot," "Your iron's wrong," "Sidetrack that drag," "Here comes the Black Diamond down the high iron!"

The D. J. & E. has been utilizing spare moments to make improvements. A new type of scenery, as hard as concrete, has been laid, filling the empty spaces. A large model of the new Buffalo station for the New York Central Lines has been erected for the six track yards on the D. J. & E. A small model of the Hell Gate Bridge now spans one extremely deep chasm, which turns out to be just an aisle for the operator to reach his position. One friend of the boys painted some beautiful sky effects on the walls to give the outdoor appearance.

As a tribute to the boys' father, Mr. E. L. Moulton of Schenectady, who gave the lads their start, a "Dad's Night" was set aside for every Thursday, when dads were admitted free when accompanying sons.

The Railway Hobby Shop's first season closed last October but the brothers hope that the D. J. & E. R. R. has a career of further usefulness in store.

Water-Music

To see rain is to see a silver shawl unraveling with all the threads dripping down and down until it is like a curtain around the house and yard. If the rain comes down hard, there is a ruffling of drops around the low edges of the curtain. The grass shakes, the flowers bend low and the leaves from the trees are blown and plastered flat on the ground.

To hear rain is to hear a very delicate rush of fine sounds. On the windowpane as it runs down and drips on the sill it is like the tapping of fingers. The flowers in the window-box nod in perfect time. The black pansies lower their sulky faces and the fuchsia drips from every petal. To a butterfly curled up in a hollyhock snug and dry, it is a droway sound.

The rain, overflowing the eaves on the roof, splashes on a tin bucket like a martial drum. A parade of dolls would find it a grand marching tune.

When the waves come lapping on the beach they murmur over and over again a song about pebbles and shells. If the waves are high and stormy they look like white-maned horses charging the granite boulders with a road of cannon and a crash or armor. A never-ending army of sea-green horses!

In winter when all seems so very still under the snow and ice, a listening ear will discover a small gurgling of water. Invisible, but sweeter and plainer every minute. Tracing the lilting sound to its source the water becomes faintly visible as it slips from under a frozen stream through a small hole in the ice to a lower level. Water flowing over ice is hard to see. The colors are so much alike. It takes a keen eye to discover the water, and how the sound of that gurgling water enchants the ear!

Delight In Books

By S. P. B. MAIS

II.—Drama

PRESUMABLY you like going to theaters. Most people do. There are few thrills quite so good as that of being in a crowded theater waiting for the lights to go down and the curtain to go up.

It is one thing to visualize the characters in the books we read and quite another to see characters come to life and actually move about on the stage.

To tell a story by actual imitation of the deeds narrated is a much older form of art than novel-writing.

Acting began, in most countries, in church. In England in the Middle Ages, they acted scenes in the life of Jesus, so that the people, who were very simple and unable of course to read or write, might get as vivid an impression as possible of his life and work. Gradually they became too noisy and were turned out of the churches into the churchyards, and thence into the marketplaces. Then the trade guilds of certain towns, York, Coventry and Wakefield among them, started to act on a platform mounted on wheels, and dressed underneath it. It was exactly like a giant Punch and Judy Show.

Here is a bill of expenses of one of these old plays: "Paid for mending Hell, 2d; for setting the world on fire, 5d."

They gradually got tired of religious subjects. They found that they wanted to laugh as well as to cry, and to have all their stories, not only the religious ones, told in this new way.

And it was just at this critical juncture that Shakespeare came along.

He knew all about the theater, for he began as an actor, which is by far the best way for a dramatist to begin, for he will by that means instinctively know all the theater's limitations. And it is of course far more restricted in scope than a novel.

The Theater of Shakespeare's Day

In Shakespeare's time it was even more so. The theater in his day was shaped like an O. It had no roof, only a covering of thatch for the three tiers. The main pit was wide open to the sun and rain, and the audience in the pit had to stand, and were charged a penny.

There was no curtain. There could not be, for the stage projected right out into the middle of the pit, so that the actors had their audience (who used to throw nuts and orange peel at them) very close to them, just below them, and on three sides of them.

If you were wealthy, you could hire a stool and sit on the stage. A flag was flown to show when there was a performance, and a trumpet sounded when it started. The play was always acted in broad daylight in the afternoon, for no one walked about at night. You never knew what play you were going to see until you got inside. There was practically no scenery. There could not be, because it would have obstructed the pits' view. So they just put up notices: "This is the Forest of Arden"; "This is Macbeth's Castle," and the audience used their imagination to supply the forest or castle or whatever it was.

At the back of the stage there was a wooden structure, hollow underneath, hung with tapestry, the top of which was used for Juliet's balcony or the battlements of a castle, and also for dressing-rooms for the actors, but that was all the scenery they had. On the other hand the actors, like the Queen's courtiers, liked wearing gorgeous costumes. I say actors advisedly, for there were no actresses. All the girls' parts were played by boys, which explains why so many heroines, Rosalind, Portia, Viola, Imogen and Julia disguised themselves as young men.

They had no intervals in those days, but played straight through without a break.

His Audience

So much for Shakespeare's theater. Now a word or two about his audience. It was composed of men who had sailed the Spanish Main, discovered new countries, quick with their rapiers to fight, but thoroughly good-humored at heart, quite as fond of fun as of danger.

They liked rough horseplay and the smashing of plates, so he gave them "The Taming of the Shrew." They liked to watch wrestling bouts, so he gave them Orlando wrestling in "As You Like It," and Hamlet and Laertes fencing in "Hamlet."

They were intensely patriotic and loved England, and so did he, and in 10 plays that were magnificently thrilling he revealed the stories of six English kings who had reigned during the 300 years before them. His audiences specially liked these because they liked action and pageantry, and his historical plays are full of color and movement and alarums and excursions.

They loved clowning, and buffoonery, and he gave them scores of fools and clowns and rogues. They loved a song and dance and his plays teem with the loveliest songs and daintiest dances. They loved music and poetry and he gave them such poetry as man had never before heard. Magic musical words came "winged," as Hazlitt said, at his bidding. But above all, he was a wonderful story-teller, and characters came at his bidding as easily as words. His understanding of human nature was unbounded, and you will notice that he has an almost unlimited sympathy and affection for people. He paints people exactly as they are, without judging or explaining them. He just gives them life.

Now you may wonder why I have concentrated solely on Shakespeare. It is because of his tremendous, all-embracing understanding of life. I want you to realize the extraordinary nature of his limitations, both in the theater and the audience, and how magnificently he overcame them by allowing for them and seeming to capitulate to them.

To be a great writer you must discipline yourself and conform to the limitations of the age in which you live.

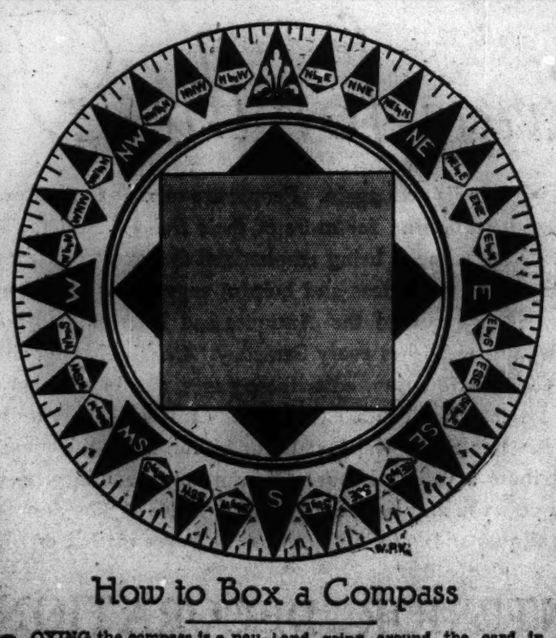
You want to be a playwright? A very right and proper ambition. Then go to the theater as often as you can. Watch the technique of the actor. Watch the limitations of the stage. Soak yourself in Shakespeare.

We no longer want our plays in verse. We have lost, alas, the taste for poetry, but we have not lost the desire to watch man putting up a fine fight against adverse circumstances. We have not lost our love of chivalry and nobility.

Judge the plays you see severely. Clear your mind of cant and humbug, and then begin yourself to write a play.

You are unlikely to rival Shakespeare, but that is no reason why you should not write another "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

[This is the second article of a series to be published on four consecutive Thursdays.—ED.]



How to Box a Compass

BOXING the compass is a nautical expression applied to the ability to repeat the names of the 32 points of the compass in their proper order. This accomplishment is required of sailors, particularly those likely to be called upon to steer a vessel. Just how the term "boxing the compass" originated is not certain, but it is not unlikely that it refers to the fact that a compass on shipboard is usually contained in a brass box.

The term is also used as a figure of speech, as, for example, a person is said to box the compass if he adopts, one after another, every possible opinion on a question.

The simplest form of compass consists of a magnetic needle, mounted on a pivot or suspended horizontally by its middle point with a fine thread, which always points in the direction of the magnetic north and south poles.

The mariner's compass, used on shipboard, is much more complicated and accurate, for upon it the ocean navigator places great dependence. It consists of a compass card supported by a series of magnetic needles and mounted on a pivot. On the card are marked the cardinal and intercardinal points and degrees. The cardinal points of a compass are north, south, east and west. The intercardinal points are northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. The degrees are from zero to 360 degrees, starting at north and going around the card in a clockwise direction.

A vertical black line is drawn on the inside of the compass box exactly in line with the keel of the vessel. As the ship changes its course, the compass card turns so as to keep the point marked north pointing toward the magnetic pole, and the point on the card opposite the black line tells the ship's new direction. Thus, if the man steering the vessel is holding her on a northerly course and wishes to steer northwest, he changes the direction of the ship by means of the rudder until the point marked northwest on the compass card is exactly opposite the vertical line on the compass box.

Since the magnetic poles (north and south) do not correspond exactly to the north and south geographic poles, the compass reading is not always geographically correct and allowances for this difference must be made by the mariner.

In boxing the compass, the 32 points are named in the order in which they appear on the compass card, starting with north and reading around the card in a clockwise direction. They are read: north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, east-northeast, east by north, east, etc. At first sight, boxing the compass seems something of a tongue-twister, and, indeed, so it is, but a very useful one as well (as any helmsman will tell you), and one closely associated with the safety of those who go to sea in ships.

Mail Bag

Grahamstown, Cape Province, S. Af.

Dear Editor:

I have always been interested in the letters written to the Mail Bag and have found many interesting pieces of news among them. Every time I read the Mail Bag I say to myself, "Now, I really must write to the Mail Bag this very week," but somehow or other I never have done so before.

Grahamstown is a very pretty town in the eastern province. It is supposed to be the most English-looking town in the Union of South Africa and travelers from England often remark that it seems as if they had come into a little piece of England. We are only 40 miles from Port Alfred, our nearest seaside town, so we can get to the sea very easily.

Grahamstown has earned the name of the "City of the Saints" on account of its numerous churches. There are also very many schools and colleges here. I am in my last year of attendance at the Victoria Girls' High School; in fact, in a week's time I shall have left school. Next year I hope to go to Rhodes University, which is also in Grahamstown. It is one of the three well-known universities of South Africa.

I am 16 years old and interested in every kind of sport, hockey particularly. I love reading and writing stories especially, but am interested in practically every hobby. I hope that ever so many girls will write to me but I send a special plea to every "Myfanwy" who may see this letter. I think it most interesting to gain as many correspondents as one can, with one's own name. Unfortunately I can only correspond in English and Afrikaans, and the latter, I fear, will be no good to anyone outside South Africa.

Myfanwy H.

Monroe, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old and I should like to hear from boys in other countries, and trade stamps with them. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday.

Monroe is on the shores of Lake Erie. There are many swimming beaches near here. The best one is Bay Crest.

River Basin runs through Monroe, and it is quite wide and deep. Monroe is quite an old city and there have been many Indian fights here. It was the home of General Custer. I belong to the Boy Scouts. My brother, who is three years older than I, is Senior Patrol Leader. Anybody who writes to me will receive a prompt answer. John N.

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Just another "thank you" for the Mail Bag from just another enthusiastic follower of this most interesting column. The Mail Bag has brought me a great deal of pleasure and many far-away friends. I have always read and followed the Mail Bag since it was first started, and I know there are many others who can say the same.

I should like to add to my list of "pen friends" and shall be very glad to answer any letters I may receive. I am one of the "twenty years" group and am a stenographer-multigraph operator. I am interested in shorthand (Gregg), typewriting, reading, Girl Scouting, but most of all letter-writing.

Perhaps some of our near-Boston friends would be interested to know something about the group meetings of Mail Baggers which are being held in Boston. The girls come prepared to tell us about their experiences with Mail Baggers, and we see pictures and hear letters from far away. At our last meeting, we heard a letter from Iceland, one from Massachusetts, heard of the experiences of one girl with a Norwegian friend, and saw pictures of the Victoria Falls in South Africa. These meetings are very interesting and I am very glad we are having them.

Please, somebody, write to me. I'll answer, Minnie E. D.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Through the Monitor I have gained several "corries," but I should like to have more. The first step I have taken is to write to a few who have written in to you and whose letters were published.

Today is New Year's Day. We went to Pasadena to see the annual Tournament of Roses. It was a magnificent sight! As many of the Mail Baggers know, this tournament is a parade consisting of bands, horsemen, and lovely floats covered with flowers. This year the theme was the Olympiad to be held here this year (I nearly wrote next year). Each float represented either a country or an athletic event such as bicycling, tennis playing, and football. The New Year's football game was played in the Rose Bowl today, as usual. Each team was represented by a lovely float.

I should like to hear from girls about 18, as well as younger and older. I am interested in many things, but chiefly music and collecting pictures Ethel J.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

It is indeed with heartfelt gratitude that I write to you to thank you for having forwarded a letter to a girl in South Africa. I sent the letter off early last spring. For a time I awaited a reply, but as time went on I began to doubt whether or not I should hear from the girl. Today I received a reply to my letter. I am so delighted, I could dance a jig! This letter, a lovely long one, is one of my most precious Christmas presents.

For my life's work I am anticipating being a diplomat for this country. Consequently, I want to make as many friends as possible in foreign countries. I am therefore going to ask you to repeat your kindness by completing the address of the inclosed letter to Klara M., of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would do this for one who is already deeply grateful to you.

Eleanor H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary Bee P., Long Beach, Calif.—From girls 12 to 14. Interested in stamps.

Phyllis H. (13), Torrance, Calif.—From foreign lands.

Rita P. (13), Bronx, N. Y.—Please send in your street address, Rita.

Leona G. (14), Torrance, Calif.—From Alaska, Africa, France and South America.

Teckla D. (14), Lincoln, Calif.

Margaret B. (15), Silvesdale, Wash.

Molly C. (15), Dmiki, New Zealand.

Audrey A. (15), Parnassus, New Zealand.

Helen S. (17), Wenatchee, Wash.—Collecting snapshots.

Mary A. (18), Hardeeville, S. C.—From Spain, France, Mexico, Cuba and Italy.

Joyce C. (19), Rangiora, New Zealand.

Connie C., Dumfield, Derby, England—Interested in reading, needlework and sports.

From Boys

Eugene H. (12), Rangeley, Maine—Especially from Italy and Germany.

Robert M. (12), Detroit, Mich.

Carlton F. (13), Haverhill, Mass.—Especially from Germany. Exchange stamps.

James E. (16), Berkeley, Calif.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Clock Puzzle published last Thursday:

One line should be drawn from below 11 to below 2, and the other from below 9 to below 4.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
A Character Building Camp. 12th Season
All land and water sports, including hand craft, model airplane making and boat building. A camp where a real boy may find real men and boys.
For information write to
WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

When You Travel

Do you plan to patronize the railroads, steamship lines, airways, bus routes advertised in The Christian Science Monitor?

Do you make your reservations at hotels which advertise in the Monitor?

Do you send to the Monitor's Travel Information Bureau in Boston your ticket stubs, or a note telling of your patronage of Monitor travel advertisers?

The coöperation of Monitor readers with the Monitor's travel advertisers is most helpful, not only to these advertisers, but to the Monitor in its solicitation of hotel and travel advertising.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Travel Information Bureau
107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in January)

WE MIGHT be so much richer than we are in bird life in our gardens during the winter months, if we took a little care in the autumn clearing. Too often, in our zeal for tidiness, or our effort to avoid the soaked masses of plants that make a garden look so dejected in the rainy quarter, we make a ruthless sweep of much that would attract delightful birds. Those sunflower heads, for instance! In these January days we might have a steady incursion of greenfinches seeking the seeds. Indeed, this is the season when, with a little forethought, so far from adventuring far afield in the precarious search of birds, they may be wooed to our very sill; and there is no prettier sight, and should be no more heart-touching one, than the regular arrival of mealtime visitors with their pretty heads turned toward window and door, and a small chorus of twitterings to hasten our delay.

Rare indeed is the day that does not see the wind-loving rook tossed aloft in the arms of the gale, or gathered in weighty conclave in the leafless trees. Rare, too, is the eve that does not send to the thickets the long flight of starlings, headed to rest from the fields and gardens where they have spent the day. Down the dim aisles of the greenwood the owl floats soundlessly on spread wings, or hoots softly to himself at the coming on of night. In the still cold afternoons, the wood pigeon's note echoes with a sound of peace, siskins murmur in the alder trees, lapwings cry above the high commons, and golden plovers flock on the heathery moors.

We are too apt to think of January as a silent month. There are days more noiseless, as far as birds are concerned, in July, when precious younglings peer from their green gloom at the world, and adult birds go softly about the business of rearing. Now is the time to hear the quiet voices of partridges in the evening fields, remembering with sudden delight that morning of high summer when the hen walked her fluffy babes across the dusty lane. Now is the hour, in some still dusk, after the full of the moon, to see the woodcocks dance in flight together in a clearing in the thickets, and to hear above the windy uplands the melancholy cry of the curlew wheeling over the Cotswold grasses.

Many of the finches and tits that one saw abroad a few weeks ago have taken up quarters nearer to hospitable gardens. Marsh tits and cole tits that lately flitted in the hedgerows are busy about the luscious offering of suspended suet, and holly berries that have so long made a bright patch beyond the windows are being stripped by fieldfares come in from the open meadows. Many birds too have congregated within the friendly confines of the stackyard. Here there is always some treasure for the garnering, and to the assembly comes the hawfinch, his supply of berries done; the bullfinch that in August delighted us with his passage across the heads of purple loosestrife and seeding grasses among the hedge undergrowth; the delicate goldfinch whose very name spells beauty; and jenny wren with her shyness fast breaking down and her pretty mouse-like ways. Even more like a wood-mouse is the tree creeper, with his swift gliding movement spirally up the trunk of the elm that leans to the rickyard wall.

And when night has fallen and the rooks and starlings have flown, and the bedtime twitter in garden bush and roadside hedge has sunk to silence, the sounds of the night feeders begin. Owls call and echo from the valley; the muffled roll of the snipe, heard fugitively in the late light, gathers above the water meadows. With the first grayness of the dawn the wild geese rise, and the sound of mallard on the ooze banks falls silent. Soft quacking disturbs the bullrush pools where waterfowl leave the print of their small secret feet in sand and mud; and passing over the watercress beds the widgeon whistles, as if he greeted the kingfisher that will flash, a comet of blue light, from bank to bank in the early sun.

D. T.

A Well-Spent Day

January 16th, 1660. In the morning I went up to Mr. Crew's, and at his bedside he gave me direction to go tomorrow with Mr. Edward to Twickenham, and likewise did talk to me concerning things of state; and expressed his mind how just it was that the secluded members should come to sit again. . . .

From thence to my office, where nothing to do; but Mr. Downing he came and found me all alone; and did mention to me his going back into Holland, and did ask me whether I would go or no, but gave me little encouragement, but bid me consider of it; and asked me whether I did not think that Mr. Hawly could perform the work of my office alone or no. I confess I was at a great loss all the day after, to bethink myself how to carry this business. At noon, Harry Ethall came with me and went along with Mr. Maylard by coach as far as Salsbury Court, and there we set him down, and we went to the Clerks, where we came a little too late, but in a closet we had a very good dinner by Mr. Pinkney's courtesy, and after dinner we had pretty good singing, and one, Hazard, sung alone after the old fashion, which was very much cried up, but I did not like it. Thence we went to the Green Dragon, on Lambeth Hill, both the Mr. Pinkney's, Smith, Harrison, Morrice, that sang the bass, Sheply and I, and there we sang all sorts of things, and I ventured with good success upon things at first sight; and after that I played on my flageolet, and staid there till nine o'clock, very merry and drawn on with one song after another till it came to be so late.

After that, Sheply, Harrison and myself, we went towards Westminster on foot, and at the Golden Lion, near Charing Cross, we went in. . . . And thence home, where I found my wife and maid a-washing. I staid up till the bellman came by with his bell just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning." I then went to bed, and left my wife and the maid a-washing still.

—From "Samuel Pepys' Diary."

Herzegovina, the Moon-Country

The gentlemen who embarked in their steel globe in Mr. Wells' *The First Men in the Moon* could have stayed on earth and seen the same thing in Hersegovina. This country is not like the world that Americans know; it is lunar, and the race that lives in it seems to belong to another planet, or, at any rate, to a civilization very remote from our own. Chaldeans or Assyrians in the moon craters would just about fit them.

Geologically, the thirty-five hundred square miles of Herzegovina is spoken of as a Karst-like formation. I have forgotten what Karst is, if I ever knew. All I know is that it looks like a chaos of gigantic gray cliff and mountains made entirely of pumice. There is no color, no water, and practically no vegetation, only a few stunted thorn-bushes that seem to grow independently of soil or moisture from the very rock itself. The only wild things we saw were some green lizards and a beetle that, with his hind legs, rolled a ball of dirt up a rock. He also had an idea of the value of soil.

Earth is as precious as gold in Herzegovina. Every little pocket, collected through centuries in the rocks, is almost fortified by high walls of stone and cultivated with an almost pathetic eagerness. There is no place too small to be worth while. Every yard is precious. High up in the mountains we would see little squares of corn or millet, hardly bigger than a bedspread, which must have taken hours of climbing to reach. The poor huts are built of stone, with only one object in view, —to obtain a shelter against the blinding white sun, or the rains,— when they come. . . .

Strange people! Later on in the day we saw,—oh, miracle!—fig-trees by the road. Fresh figs in this frying-pan of gray rock! We asked a man if we could buy some. He leaped up his wall, filled our hands with the soft, purple fruit. . . . I handed him money. He had been laughing, smiling up to that moment, like a great child, but then his face froze. He stepped off a pace and bowed gravely.

"Please!"

A courtier could not have made a more dignified protest. He then jumped the four feet of wall and pressed more figs upon us. This, in a country where every twig, leaf, or grain of wheat is of value,—where they shuck the corn in stone platforms so that they do not lose a grain!

We drove for hours between sheer walls of rough limestone unrelieved by one spot of color, grotesque fields of boulders swept the sky and came out through a niche to look down upon Popovo Polje,—one of the strangest sights in the world. . . .

We climbed the last sky-line of hills. White forts on their peaks showed that this had been a hard-held frontier. To our left loomed the raw mountains of Albania and Montenegro. We shot through the gorge, and there, thousands of feet below, were the green shores of Dalmatia, groves of olives, pomegranates, oranges, and figs, and an old square-rigger coming into the port of Ragusa across the blue lazy sea.—Negley Farson, in "Sailing Across Europe."

Photograph by Alinari, Florence

Portrait of Andrea Verrocchio, by Lorenzo di Credi, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

THIS portrait of a master by his favorite pupil hangs in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, a worthy delineation of a worthy artist by one who brought love as well as skill to the accomplishment of his task.

Andrea Verrocchio of Florence, one of the prominent figures in the art world of the fifteenth century (1435-1488) was, according to Vasari, "goldsmith, perspectivist, sculptor, carver, painter and musician;" and, "by his unequaled diligence, won a place among the rare and excellent artists." Having studied natural science and mathematics, especially geometry, in his youth, he began as did so many of his contemporaries as a goldsmith, but later turned to sculpture, making little bronze figures and, subsequently, working in marble. When he had mastered this medium and "could rise no higher in that line," he turned his attention to painting, "being a man who could not be contented with excellence in one department, but eager to win distinction in others."

Among his many works of various kinds were drawings of female heads remarkable for their beauty; a lovely little bronze statue of a boy with a dolphin, which he made for Lorenzo di Medici to adorn a fountain at the great villa at Careggi and which is now in the court of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence; an equestrian statue of Bartolommeo da Bergamo for the Venetians; and a painting of the baptism of Jesus, in one corner of which is an angel said to have been painted by Leonardo da Vinci, then a boy studying in the master's "bottéga."

Verrocchio also made the copper ball to crown Brunelleschi's cupola, a work in which both genius and skill were required, since it was necessary to make an entrance into it from below and, at the same time, make it strong enough to withstand the worst gale.

The workshop of this many-sided artist-craftsman must have been a center of wonderful and fruitful activity, with the master turning from his drawings to his bronze figures, from his paintings to his marbles or to the designing and casting of the gigantic copper ball. Wonderful, too, for the group of pupils working eagerly around him, since few masters have had among their students three pupils such as Leonardo da Vinci, Pietro Perugino, and Lorenzo di Credi.

This last, who has left us so fine a portrait of his master, was really by name Lorenzo Sciarpelloni; but, having been placed by his father with Maestro Credi, "an excellent goldsmith of his day," to learn the trade, this "intelligent and well-mannered youth" applied himself so diligently and did his first master so much credit that he was always called "Lorenzo di Credi." This name he carried with him into Verrocchio's "bottéga" and has rendered it illustrious with many fine works, including this portrait which, owing to the relationship of subject and painter, stands as a perpetual tribute to master and pupil alike.

If Verrocchio were surpassed by some of his pupils, and especially by Leonardo, he might well find his consolation and pride in that truth which Whitman voiced four centuries later:

"He that by me spreads a wider breast than my own proves the width of my own,
He most honors my style who learns under it to destroy the teacher."

Along the Curving Seine

The Seine, two days later, by the sweetest curves, drew us on from Rouen to Les Andelys, past such bright gardens terraced above its banks, such moist poplar-fringed islands, such low green promontories deflecting its silver flow, that we continually checked the flight of the motor, pausing here, and here, and here again, to note how France understands, and enjoys, and lives, with her rivers.

With her great past, it seems, she has partly ceased to live; for, ask as we would, we could not, that morning, learn the way to King Richard's Château Gaillard on the cliff above Les Andelys. Every turn from the route de Paris seemed to lead straight into the unknown; "mais c'est tout droit pour Paris" was the invariable answer when we asked our way. Yet a few miles off were two of the quaintest towns of France —the Little and Great Andelys—surmounted by a fortress marking an epoch in military architecture, and associated with the fortunes of one of the most romantic figures in history; and we knew that if we clung to the windings of the Seine they must lead us, within a few miles, to the place we sought. And so, having with difficulty disentangled ourselves from the route de Paris, we pushed on, by quiet by-roads and unknown villages, by manors of grey stone peeping through high thickets of lilac and laburnum, and along shady river-reaches where fishermen dosed in their punts, and cattle in the meadow-grass beneath the willows—till the soft slopes broke abruptly into tall cliffs shaggy with gorse, and the easy flow of the river was forced into a sharp twist at their base.

There is something fantastic in this sudden change of landscape near Les Andelys from the familiar French river-scenery to what might be one of Piero della Francesca's backgrounds of strangely fretted rock and scant black vegetation; while the Seine, roused from its progress through yielding meadows, takes a majestic bend toward the Little Andelys in the bay of the cliffs, and then sweeps out below the height on which Coeur-de-Lion planted his subtly calculated bastions. . . .

Regaining the route de Paris, we passed once more into the normal Seine landscape, with smiling towns close-set on its shores, with lilac and wistaria pouring over high walls, with bright little cafés on sunny village squares, with flotillas of pleasure-boats moored under willow-shaded banks.

Never more vividly than in this Seine country does one feel the amenity of French manners, the long process of social adaption which has produced so profound and general an intelligence of life. Every one we passed on our way, from the canal-boatman to the white-capped baker's lad, from the marchande des quatre saisons to the white dog curled philosophically under her cart, from the pastry-cook putting a fresh plate of brioches in his appetizing window to the curé's bonne who had just come out to drain the lettuce on the curé's door-step—all these persons (under which designation I specifically include the dog) took their ease or pursued their business with that cheerful activity which proceeds from an intelligent acceptance of given conditions. They each had their established niche in life, the frankly avowed interests and preoccupations of their order, their pride in the smartness of the canal-boat, the seductions of the show-window, the glaze of the brioches, the crispness of the lettuce.—Edith Wharton, in "A Motor-Flight Through France."

The Elfin Valley

By this low rock pool, dark and sweet,
Where panting Summer cools her feet,
No creature stirs, except the leaves
That sometimes glide along the air
Like children down a shallow stair,
And nothing strives or grieves.

The long ferns drip from every frond.
Green, round and polished lies the pond,
A mirror for the stooping moon.
Above, the fall is straight and white,
A comet in a sultry night,
Among the leaves of June.

All spellbound in the drowsy gloom,
Gray-leaved, white-flowered, the mullein bloom:
And if a swallow suddenly
Should cut the pool with one sharp wing,
Or if a thrush come here to sing,
It seems a prodigy.

A lone green valley, good for sheep,
Where still the ancient fairies keep
Their right of way and copyhold
All night with mullein torches. Far
Within the stream, a dreaming star
Has laid a spell of gold.

—Mary Webb, in "Poems and the Spring of Joy."

"I stedet for tornebusker"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NÅR en gate skal krysses, velger et normalt menneske det reneste sted. Likeledes må vi velge den reneste tenke- og handlemåte og undgå dens motsetning. Og, som vi leser i Esaias, "i stedet for tornebusker skal det vokse op cypresser, i stedet for tistler skal det vokse op myrter." Ingen søker med overlegg efter tornebusker og tistler—efter sykdom, sorg, falskt begjær, pengetap eller andre former av disharmoni; men gjennem sin mangel på en riktig mental målestokk lider mange mennesker under disse bedragerske villfarelser.

Videnskapelig forstått leder ordene "i stedet for" oss hen til det rette valg som må gjøres mellem stikk motsatte alternativer. I stedet for å gi efter for sykdom eller forgjeves søke ytre botemidler mot det som først og fremst er en feilaktig mental tilstand, finner en Christian Scientist at forståelsen av sundhetens guddommelige Prinsipp helbreder ham både mentalt og fysisk. I stedet for å bli trist på grunn av familiefeider eller brutt vennskap, finner han hemmeligheten ved enhet og gjenforening på grunnlag av det ufeilbare Sinn, hvis idéer ikke kan være uenige. I stedet for å gi efter for utålmodige, skarpe ord kan enhver hurtig fra guddommelig Kjærlighet motta de vennligere mentale egenskaper som karakteriserer det sanne menneske. Da vil et helbredende i stedet for et sårende ord spontant komme over våre leber. Tale, tankens uttrykksmiddel, skulde visselig bare brukes i prisverdige øiemed. Når dette blir forstått, vil verden bli lykkeligere; og der vil ikke være nogen angripere og ikke nogen som trampes på.

Christian Science bringer menneskeheten oplysning, utfoldelse, frigjørelse og hemmeligheten ved varig harmoni og sundhet. Den gjør dette takket være sin klare åpenbarelse av Guds og menneskets natur. Liv og Kjærlighet meddeler uophørlig liv og barnhjertighet, ikke død og hat. Daniel og hans venner blev frelst i forfølgelsens tider utelukkende på grunn av sin rette forståelse av Gud og urokkelige troskap mot Ham. Deres troskap og mot satte dem i stand til å motstå frykt, harme og resignasjon. Guds kjærlighet blev gjenspeilet i deres hjerter; og Kjærlighet er Liv. I sin helt igjennem frelsende misjon beviste Jesus at forståelsen av Guds og menneskets natur hadde makt til å hjelpe menneskeheten. Christian Science gjør det samme gjennem den samme klare forståelse den gir oss av Gud og mennesket. Den lærer oss at vi i stedet for å gi efter for nogen som helst former av ondt eller disharmoni kan overvinne dem gjennem vår anvendte kunnskap om Gud som Sannhet og Kjærlighet. Skjønt en menneskelig situasjon kan synes å opvise eller bebude mange tistler og torner, vinner vi seier ved å uttrykke vennlighet og uforferdet mot—symbolisert kan hende ved myrter og cypresser. Ved at disse egenskaper bringes i anvendelse i en situasjon, kan vanskelighetene ved den overvinnes.

Oplyst og styret av det ene ufeilbare Sinn, kan hver mann, hver kvinne og hvert barn lære å tenke, tale og gjøre den rette ting i rette tid, og til alle tider avholde sig fra å tenke, tale og gjøre det urette. Da vil tornebuskene og tistlene forsvinne fra menneskenes tanke og erfaring, og herredømme og harmoni vil komme inn. I det offentlige og i det private liv, i forretning og i adspredelse, trenges åndelig oplysning, og den kan fåes. Gjennem gjenspeiling av Guds guddommelige natur finner vi det eneste botemiddel mot all den misforståelse og nød som gjør menn og kvinner tvilrådige og triste og undergraver deres helse.

I stedet for å speide efter, og finne, forurettelser, speider en Christian Scientist efter guddommelige rettigheter og gjør krav på dem både for sitt eget og andres vedkommende. I stedet for å gi efter for dovenskap eller udyktighet opdager han gleden ved å utrette noget. I stedet for den gamle misnøie, gleder han sig ved en ny og vedvarende sinnsfred.

Christian Scientists lærer å sanke strå i stedet for stubber. I stedet for å befatte sig med skolmer finner de Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens ublandede korn, og beviser at arbeide ikke er fruktesløst, men fruktbringende. De tillater ikke det kjødelige sinn å berøve dem deres høst, rettferdighet og herredømme.

Underlig nok, nærer menneskeheten ofte sine fiender, og frykt er én av dem. Disse ord "i stedet for" trer igjen frem for oss i Mrs. Eddys erklæring, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 197): "Vi skulde mestre frykten, i stedet for å opelske den." Hvorledes kan vi i Christian Science mestre synd, sykdom og andre av den materielle sanses vidnesbyrd? Ved tillitsfullt å vende vår tanke bort fra følelsesløs materie til And, til Guds, det fullkomne Sinns, harmoni; for "Sinn kan meddele renhet i stedet for urenhet, styrke i stedet for svakhet og sundhet i stedet for sykdom" (samme bok, s. 371). I stedet for å finne sig i en uriktig tilstand og gi avkall på den riktige lærer Christian Scientists herredømme i stedet for underkastelse. "I stedet for tornebusker" vokser det i deres erfaring op Gud-likhetens blomster, og guddommelig Kjærlighets egenskaper, som åpenbarer himmelens nærvær på jorden.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Caves of Ice

The shadow of the dome of pleasure
Floated midway on the waves;
Where was heard the mingled measure
From the fountain and the caves.
It was a miracle of rare device,
A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice!

A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw:
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Singing of Mount Abora.
Could I revive within me
Her symphony and song,
To such a deep delight 'twould win me,
That with music loud and long,
I would build that dome in air,
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Poems.

"Instead of the thorn"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN crossing a thoroughfare the normal individual picks out the cleanest place. Even so we need to choose the cleanest way of thinking and acting, and to avoid the opposite way. Then, as we read in Isaiah, "instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree." No one deliberately seeks the thorns and briers of sickness, sorrow, false appetite, monetary losses, or other discords; yet through their lack of a right mental standard many individuals are enduring these fraudulent errors.

Scientifically understood, the little word "instead" points us to the right choice to be made between directly opposite alternatives. Instead of giving way to sickness, or vainly seeking outside remedies for what is primarily a wrong mental state, the Christian Scientist is finding that the understanding of the divine Principle of health heals him both mentally and physically. Instead of being saddened by family feuds or ruptured friendships, he is finding the secret of unity and reunion on the basis of faultless Mind, whose ideas are incapable of disagreement. Instead of giving way to impatient, pricking words, everyone can quickly catch from divine Love the kinder qualities of thought which characterize the true man. Then a healing instead of a wounding word will spontaneously spring from our lips. Speech, the medium of thought, surely should have only golden uses. When this is understood, the world will be happier; and there will be no aggressors, and none who are downtrodden.

Christian Science brings to mankind enlightenment, expansion, emancipation, and the secret of abiding harmony and health. It does this owing to its clear revelation of the nature of God and man. Life and Love unceasingly impart life and lovingkindness, not death and hate. Daniel and his friends were rescued in times of persecution solely owing to their correct understanding of God and their unflinching fidelity to Him. This fidelity and courage enabled them to withstand fear, resentment, and resignation. The love of God was reflected in their hearts; and Love is Life. In his wholly redemptive mission Jesus proved that the understanding of the nature of God and man had power to succor mankind. Christian Science is doing the same through the same clear understanding of God and man it imparts. It is teaching us that instead of yielding to any form of evil or discord we can overcome it through the applied knowledge of God as Truth and Love. Although a human situation may seem to present or to forecast many briers and thorns, the expression of gentleness and sturdy courage—typified, perhaps, by the myrtle and the fir tree—wins the day. Through the introduction of these qualities into a situation, its difficulties can be overcome.

Illumined and governed by the one unerring divine Mind, every man, woman, and child can learn how to think, speak, and do the right thing at the right time, and at all times refrain from thinking, speaking, and doing the wrong thing. Then the thorns and briers will go out of human thought and experience, and dominion and harmony will enter in. In public and in private life, in business and in recreation, spiritual illumination is needed and can be had. Through reflecting the divine nature of God we find the only remedy for all the misunderstanding and distress which bewilder and sadden men and women, and undermine their health.

Instead of looking for slights and finding them, the Christian Scientist is looking for divine rights and is claiming them both for himself and for others. Instead of yielding to laziness or inefficiency, he is discovering the joy of accomplishment. In place of the old discontent, he is enjoying a new and permanent peace of heart.

Christian Scientists are learning to gather straw instead of stubble. Instead of dealing with husks, they are finding the pure grain of Truth and Love, and are proving that labor is not fruitless, but fruitful. They are not allowing the carnal mind to rob them of their harvest of righteousness and dominion.

Strangely enough, mankind often nurtures its foes, one of which is fear. Again this word "instead" is offered in Mrs. Eddy's statement, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (p. 197), "We should master fear, instead of cultivating it." How may sin, sickness, and other evidences of material sense be mastered in Christian Science? Through confidently turning our thought away from senseless matter to Spirit, to the harmony of God, perfect Mind; for "Mind can impart purity instead of impurity, strength instead of weakness, and health instead of disease" (*ibid.*, p. 371). Instead of putting up with a wrong condition and forgoing the right one, Christian Scientists are learning dominion in place of subjection. "Instead of the thorn" there spring up in their experience the flowers of Godlikeness, and the qualities of divine Love which reveal the presence of heaven on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Steam Shovel Operator

This box of a house on wheels
With the long black crane that feels
Its way at the draw of a lever
Controlling an iron beaver
Of industry—this is my tower,
My turning turret, my platform of power.
From here, observing the field,
I wage battle; and forces yield.
This bucket dislodges the years,
Hard packed in earth and tiers
Of rock; it noses and scoops and lifts
At my touch, and shifts—
East, West. In the cup
That the crane swings up
Is a root, shaped octopus,
Weird but unvenomous,
And rocks that a giant might use in his sling—
These the spoils of my conquering.
Forward we crawl, steam hissing from valves,
Smoke cutting in halves
The background. Ahead,
The untouched; to the sides, red
Banks and the scars of war;
Behind, a highway—floor
Smooth—through the forest. Man
In the ordered plan
Of a promised dominion rides
In our wake; for him the beauty that hides
In the wood and the secret place
Has unveiled its face.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

The Alhambra

The first feeling which strikes a visitor on entering the Alhambra, is one of amazement to find himself suddenly transported to fairy-land. Arches bearing upon pillars so slender that the wonder is they are able to sustain the superincumbent weight—the style differing from all regular orders of architecture—ceilings and walls incrusted with fretwork so minute and intricate that the most patient draughtsman finds it difficult to follow. Yet, although the patterns present so great variety, the component parts are, in their origin, the same; and it is by changing the colours and juxtaposition of the several pieces that the astonishing diversity is produced.

This exquisite Moorish work appears to have been accomplished by means of moulds applied successively, the continuity of the design being preserved with greatest care. Amidst, or around, the complex forms are constantly disposed Arabic sentences of moral and religious tendency, the most oft-repeated homily being, "Wa la gha; lb lla Ala," that is, "There is no conqueror but God:" the sentence being sometimes inclosed within Cufic characters written twice and forming the words signifying "Grace," and "Blessing," the letters so curiously interwoven, that the text may be read from left to right, and from right to left.—From "The Alhambra," by Albert F. Calvert.

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STRONG UPWARD MOVEMENT GETS WELL UNDER WAY

Leading Shares Have Sharp Price Advance—Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Wholesale desertions from the bear camp were accompanied by a further vigorous extension of the recovery in the stock market today.

Active short covering in the first half hour was accompanied by numerous advances of 1 to 4 points, and while trading turned quieter thereafter, the list generally maintained a firm tone, and prices in many instances continued to work higher during much of the day. After midday, however, there was some recession from the best.

Afternoon profit-taking halted the rally, and many of the extreme gains were roughly halved. The rails, however, held up well.

The closing tone was firm. American Telephone, after surrendering most of a 2-point advance, stiffened again. A rise of 1⅝ in U. S. Steel was cut to a fraction.

Moderate net gains were made by American Can, du Pont, New York Central and Pullman. Union Pacific was up 3.

Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Constructive Developments

Wall Street was inclined to regard as distinctly constructive the news that the National Credit Corporation had called for a second 10 per cent payment on the subscriptions to its debentures. This indicated, it was said in authoritative quarters, that its loans to banks already approximated some $100,000,000. This corporation has worked so quietly that some bankers feel that the full import of its operations have not been appreciated. What effect upon its operations the formation of the more powerful Reconstruction Finance Corporation will have is not clear to Wall Street, but it is felt that the two concerns will be supplementary.

The advance in share prices has now been under way, subject to only slight interruptions, since Jan. 6, and some brokers were inclined to feel that a technical setback may be about due. Nevertheless, the recovery has been accompanied by a substantial restoration of confidence, for during its course it has been reported in usually well-informed banking quarters that several financial situations which had caused considerable worry had been rectified.

Wall Street sentiment regarding the steel industry has also improved. While some estimates indicate that United States Steel will show little if anything earned on its common stock in the current quarter, there is now an inclination to look for relatively favorable dividend action at the end of this month, instead of an omission, as expected in many quarters recently.

Bonds Continue Upward

The bond market continued on the upgrade today, United States Government securities holding their stellar position with gains ranging from fractions to more than a point in some of the Treasury issues.

Strong buying in the railway mortgages also was resumed, and a number of low-priced liens registered advances of several points. Utilities and industrials generally were higher, although trading in these classes was quiet and orderly.

While the majority of dealers are expressing optimistic opinions as to the further appreciation of bond prices, some are advising caution on the theory a reaction is probable.

It is pointed out that the present rise is the most sustained of any in months, and there logically should be a temporary let-down if the market is to reach higher levels.

Among the railway issues that registered new strength were Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Denver & Rio Grande, New Haven, St. Louis & San Francisco and Missouri Pacific. Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s extended their rally and were up more than 24 points above last month's low. M-K-T adjustment 5s sold at 60 compared with a December low of 34.

Foreign bonds were active, German obligations attracting the most attention in this category. German 5½s advanced and the 7s were firm. British 5½s recorded moderate gains. Japanese loans were steady, and Argentine obligations were substantially higher.

DIVIDENDS

Union Trust Company of Baltimore, Md., declared the usual extra dividend of 15 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Seaboard Surety Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Pullman, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 23. Three months ago the company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents compared with $1 paid previously, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4.

White Rock Mineral Springs declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the first preferred, and $5 on the second preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Bunte Brothers declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25. Since 1929 the common has been receiving $1 on Feb. 1 and 50 cents cash on Aug. 1.

Southern California Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 preferred, payable Feb. 29 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Wil-Low Cafeterias, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Halle Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 23.

New England Trust Company of Boston, Mass., declared the regular semiannual dividend of $10 and a special dividend of $5, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 1.

Converters, Limited, declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the capital stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis. In the two previous quarters dividends of $1 each were paid.

ON HOW TO INVEST WISELY

The investor who is without extensive knowledge of economics or finance and who does not care to spend much of his time trying to absorb the contents of technical treatises generally intended for the investment expert will welcome a small volume of 138 pages, called "Cosmos Stocks and the Next Bull Market," by George A. Cowee. It is written in language understandable to the man in the street, and is a sort of resumé of all the factors well known in financial circles that have a bearing on the security markets. The writer believes in the cosmos stock theory, and states that his book presents in a nutshell all that the average investor needs to know.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 14	Last Jan. 13
82	47¾	Abitibi pf	1200	52	50	50	50
20½	9½	Abraham & S pf	1200	10	9½	9½	9½
14½	7	Abitibi Pow & P	100	8	8	8	8
37½	17¾	Adams Express	1900	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
33⅛	18	Addressograph	3400	25¾	25	25¼	25¼
33¾	27½	Adams Millis	200	31	31	31	31
11¾	2	Advance Rumely	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	12¾	Advance Rumely pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
104⅜	47¾	Affiliated Prod	1400	51¾	49¾	51¾	51¾
30½	7	Air Reduction	6100	25¾	24¾	25¼	25¼
12¾	1¼	Alaska-Juneau	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
48½	5	Alleghany Corp	18000	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¼
8¾	1	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	6¼	6	6	6
3¾	1¼	Allegh pf ww	200	6	6	6	6
1¾	½	Allegh pf ww VL	700	6¼	6	6	6
80	30	Alliance eRaity	100	58	51	51¾	50½
136	100	Allied Chem	36300	74¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
43¾	10½	Allied Chem pf	100	115	115	115	112
22	11¼	Allis Chalmers	1900	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
23¾	3½	Amerada	1800	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
88	30	Am Bank Note	900	18¼	18	18¼	18¼
29	13½	Am Brake S&F	100	15	15	15	15
129¾	68½	Am Can	39600	85¾	84	85¼	84¾
38¾	4¼	Am Car & Fdry	600	8¼	8	8	8
85	30¾	Am Car & F pf	100	58	58	58	58
21¼	6	Am Com Alcohol	7200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
81¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	22400	8¾	7½	8¼	7¾
100	20	Am & For Pow 6	100	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¼
79½	10	Am & For Pow 7	200	38	35	35	35
111¾	10½	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	17¾	16½	17¼	16
77¾	43	Am Ice	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
36	5	Am Ice pf	200	50	50	50	50
30¾	5	Am International	7800	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
23¾	4¾	Am Locomotive	1100	8½	8	8¼	7¾
29½	14	Am Metal	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
87½	22	Am Metal 6%	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
64¾	11¾	Am News	10	32½	32½	32½	32½
84	34¾	Am Power & Lt	7900	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
102	44½	Am P&L 5% pf	900	49¾	49	49	48
21	7	Am P&L 6% pf	300	58	58½	58½	58
150	80	Am Radiator	8400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13¾	1¼	Am Radiator pf	200	120	120	120	120
37¾	7¾	Am Republics	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
66	19¼	Am Rolling Mill	3800	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾
42	20	Am Safety Razor	300	25½	25	25¼	25¼
58½	17½	Am Shipbuilding	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
4½	1¼	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	18	17¼	17¾	17¾
11½	⅝	Am Solvents & C	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31¼	5	Am Steel Fdries	100	1	1	1	1
37¾	2½	Am Stores	1400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
60	34½	Am Sugar Ref	200	35	34½	35	34
108½	89½	Am Sug Ref pf	900	97	95	95	95
201¾	112½	Am Tel & Tel	51600	124½	122¾	123¾	123¼
80¾	23¾	Am Wat W&E	4900	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾
79	21¾	Am WW&E ct	200	28½	28½	28½	28
11¾	2¾	Am Woolen	400	15¼	15	15¼	15
40	15¼	Am Woolen pf	1400	9¼	9	9¼	9
43¾	9¼	Amazon Cop	21800	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
36	13	Anaconda Cop	200	15	15	15	15
72	20	Anchor Cap	1500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4½	¾	Armour Del pf	400	40	39	40	39
3⅞	½	Armour Ill A	2200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
47	5½	Armour Ill B	1600	¾	¾	¾	¾
9	1¾	Armour Il pf	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
28¾	1½	Arnold Constable	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
39¾	11¾	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
203¾	79¼	Asso Dry Goods	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
108¼	75	Atchison T &SF	7600	94	91¾	91¾	90¾
120	25	Atchison pf	300	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
23⅝	8¾	Atl Coast Line	600	41½	39¾	39¾	39¾
8	4	Atl Refining	2600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
295½	94½	Atlas Powder	100	29¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
2½	⅝	Auburn Auto	40700	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
28	14½	Austin Nichols	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5	1	Austin Nichols A	70	16	16	16	16
6½	2	Auto Sales pf	50	2	2	2	2
		Aviation Corp Del	1600	3½	3	3	3

—B—

27⅞	4⅝	Baldwin Loco	9600	8½	7¼	7⅞	7¼
104½	15	Baldwin Loco pf	590	28	26	26½	27
87½	14	Balt & Ohio	19200	21½	19¾	20¾	20½
80	35	Balt & Ohio pf	800	41½	40	40	38½
107	85	Bamberger pf	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
66¾	18	Bangor & Aroos	400	24½	22½	24½	21¾
81	37	Barnsdall A	3200	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5¾
25½	78¾	Beatrice Cream	600	43¾	42	43¼	42
46¼	19¾	Bendix Aviation	21600	18¾	17½	18	17⅜
70¾	17¼	Best & Co	1600	24½	23¾	24	23¾
123¾	60	Bethlehem Steel	7800	22¾	22¼	23¼	22
43	15½	Blaw Knox	400	73	73	73	70
76½	35½	Bohn Alum & Br	500	8¾	8	8	7¾
30¾	9	Borden	800	22¼	21	21	20¾
22¾	7½	Borg Warner	12200	39¾	39	39¼	39
24½	8	Briggs Mfg	8200	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
5½	¾	Briggs & Strat	3700	10	9½	9½	9¼
69¾	31⅞	Brockway	300	10½	10⅜	10½	⅞
94¼	63	Brooklyn Man T	700	7	7	7	7
13⅜	6¾	Brooklyn M T pf	7400	37¾	35½	36¾	35½
129¾	72¾	Brooklyn Queens	600	73¾	71¼	73¾	68
45½	32¾	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	9¾	9	9¾	
60	5	Brown Shoe	900	83½	82	82	80¾
109	88	Bruns Terminal	100	35	35	35	34
20¾	3½	Bucyrus Erie	900	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1½
5⅝	1¼	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	4⅞
58	10	Budd Mfg	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
13	2⅜	Budd Mfg pf	20	13	13	13	
32¼	10	Budd Wheel	1300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
31	15⅝	Burroughs Add	3100	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
79	21¾	Bush Terminal	100	18	18	18	
113	50	Bush Term deb	37700	39¾	37½	37¾	37¼
2¾	1	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	85	85	85	
69¾	10½	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
		Byers	9300	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅜

—C—

53	8	Calif Packing	300	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
16	5¾	Campbell W&C	700	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	
17¾	2¾	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
45	10¾	Canada Dry	1300	13¾	13¾	13¾	
45¾	10¾	Canadian Pacific	5900	15¼	14⅝	15	13¾
25	17	Cannon Mills	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
18	4½	Capital Admin	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
36¾	23	Capital Admin pf	100	27	27	27	
121½	53	Case Thresh	57700	39¾	37½	37¾	37¼
116	52½	Case Thresh pf	10	65	60	60	
15	2¾	Caterpillar Trac	2400	13¾	13⅛	13¼	13
9¼	2½	Celanese Corp	2900	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝
30½	9¾	Century Ribbon	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
76	9¾	Cerro de Pasco	3400	15	13¾	13¾	14½
23¼	3¼	Certain-Teed	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
54½	13¾	Checker Cab Mfg	1700	7	6¾	7	6¾
46½	23¾	Chesapeake Corp	7600	20½	19¾	20¼	19¾
7¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	15300	31½	30¾	31	30¾
27½	7½	Chi & Gt West	1200	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
8¾	1¼	Chi & Gt W pf	1300	14½	14	14	14¼
15¾	2¼	Chi Mil & StP	1300	3¼	3	3⅛	3
45½	5	Chi Mil & St P pf	3800	5¼	4⅞	5	
116	13½	Chi & N'western	9200	12¼	10½	11¾	10¼
15⅛	3½	Chi & N'west pf	100	25	25	25	
65½	17¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
90	10⅛	Chi Pneu T pf	400	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	
101	14	Chi R I & P	500	24½	20	24½	19¾
33¾	5½	Chi R I & P 6%	70	27½	23	27½	22
25¾	11¾	Childs Company	400	7¼	7	7	7
37½	25½	Chrysler	35900	15¾	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
4¾	¼	City Ice & Fuel	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
170	97½	City Stores	10700	2	1⅞	2	1
50½	26	Coca Cola	800	114¾	112	112	113
104½	79¾	Colgate-Palm-P	200	30	28¾	30	29
46¼	6½	Colgate-Palm-P pf	200	88½	88	88	
70¾	17¼	Collins & Aikman	400	9½	9	9	
123¾	60	Colo Fuel & Ir	2300	12¾	10¾	11¾	10
43	15½	Columbia Gas	17200	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅝
76½	35½	Columbian Carb	1600	38½	36¾	37	38
30¾	9¼	Comm Credit	1200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
54	15½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	62	62	62	61
90	60	Comm Inv Tr	3600	23	22¼	22¼	22
21½	6¾	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	58	58	58	58
15	3	Comm Solvents	9900	9½	9	9¼	8¾
100¾	46	Comwlth & Sou	14400	47¾	43½	44¾	43¾
18¾	6⅛	Comwlth & Sou pf	400	68¼	67¾	67	66
15	3½	Congoleum Nairn	2100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
18⅞	7¾	Consol Film Ind	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
109⅝	57¼	Consol Film I pf	700	11½	11	11	11
109	88	Consol Gas	27100	64½	63¼	63¼	62
15⅞	8½	Consol Gas pf	400	93	92¾	92¾	92½
3	½	Consol Laundries	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
30	4½	Consol Textile	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	½
3¾	⅞	Container B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
77½	40	Cont Baking A	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
62¾	30¼	Cont Baking B	500	1	1	1	1
16⅞	3½	Cont Baking pf	200	46	45½	45½	
51⅞	18½	Cont Can	1300	36⅞	36¼	36¾	36⅞
4½	⅞	Cont Dia Fibre	400	4¼	4	4	
12	5	Cont Insurance	2300	24½	23½	24¼	23¾
12	⅛	Cont Motors	3000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
86⅜	36¼	Cont Oil	1300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
18	2⅞	Cont Shares	2400	¾	¾	¾	¾
34½	20	Corn Products	4000	45⅜	44½	45¼	44¾
38¼	13¾	Cosy	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
34¾	22½	Cream of Wheat	500	22¾	22	22	21
63	20	Crown Cork & S	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
107	36¾	Crown Cork pf	100	22½	21¾	23⅛	
7⅞	⅞	Crucible Steel	2200	23¼	21	21	21⅜
48⅞	29	Crucible Steel pf	20	49¾	49½	49½	
100	20	Cudahy Packing	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
118⅝	70	Curtis Publishing	100	33	32½	32½	
5⅞	1	Curtis Pub pf	400	30	28½	30	28
8½	1⅜	Curtis-Wright	200	86	85	85	
41	7	Curtis-Wright A	1300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
		Cutler Hammer	400	9	8	8	9

—D—

23	3½	Davison Chem	400	5½	4¾	4	4¼
157¼	64	Deere & Co pf	400	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
102	17¾	Del & Hudson	3500	83½	82	82½	82
45¾	3½	Del Lack & W	1500	28½	27¾	28¼	27¾
195	110½	Denver R G pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	10¾	Detroit Edison	100	84	84	84	
28½	19¼	Diamond Match	1200	14¼	14	14	13½
13½	6¾	Diamond M pf	300	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
24	11	Dome Mines	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
18	10¾	Dominion Stores	1500	15½	13¾	15	15
197	80¾	Dresser B	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
		Du Pont de Nem	38800	57¾	56½	56¾	56

—E—

185¾	77	Eastman Kodak	9900	87¾	85	85	83½
135	103	Eastman Kod pf	70	116	116	116	
11¼	8½	Eaton Axle & Spg	700	7¾	7¼	7¼	
89	7½	Eitington Schild	700	1	1	1	
74¾	20	Eitington S pf	500	9¼	9	9	9¼
3⅞	1	Elec Auto-Lite	12600	31½	30½	30¾	30½
69¾	8	Elec Bond & Sh	3400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
108¾	41	Elec Pow & Lt	9300	13½	13	13	13
45¾	11⅝	Elec Pow & Lt pf	2300	84	83	83	
111¾	32	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	85	85	85	
23¼	8	Elec Stor Battery	200	32	31¾	32	31¾
76½	35½	Elk Horn Coal	20	½	½	½	½
30¾	9	Elk Horn Coal pf	900	7	7	7	7
115	50¾	Endicott Johnson	100	33	33	33	33
87	42	Endicott John pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
50	42	Engineers P S 5pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
39¾	8	Engin P S pf ww	100	82	81¾	81¾	80½
43½	8¾	Erie RR	1700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
		Erie RR 1pf	300	12	11¾	12	11¾

—F—

32¾	3½	Fairbanks Morse	100	8	8	8	8
27½	10½	Fajardo Sugar	100	13	13	13	13¼
49½	18¼	Fed Lt & Trac	100	20	20	20	
19¾	3	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	
54¾	20	Fed Water Serv	2900	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
104	65¾	Fidelity Phe In	100	27½	27½	27½	27
21½	12¾	Filen's pf	100	90	90	90	
81¾	40¾	Firestone T&R	1100	14¾	14	14	13¾
63	21¾	Firestone T&R pf	100	48½	47¾	48¼	48¼
		First Nat Stores	1100	48½	47¾	47¾	48¼
		Firth Rubber	3100	¾	¾	¾	¾
		Fisk R & W	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
22¼	7¼	Fleischm Mach	2400	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
17½	2¼	Florsheim Shoe	100	9	9	9	
64½	4	Follansbee B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
22¼	13¾	Foster-Wheeler	2400	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
17½	2¼	Fourth Nat Inv	2800	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
3¾	½	Foundation	400	4¼	4	4	4
86¾	36¼	Fox Film A	8500	5¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
73	60	Franklin Sim pf	10	72½	65	65	62
83¼	13¼	Freeport Texas	3100	19¾	18½	19	18¾

—G—

		Gen Am Inv	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
73¼	38	Gen Am Tk Car	3300	33¼	33¼	33	33¼
27¾	9½	Gen Asphalt	1400	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
8¾	1¾	Gen Baking	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	7	Gen Cable	100	15¾	14	14	14
25½	2¾	Gen Cable A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
65	31¼	Gen Cable pf	10	34½	34½	34½	34½
		Gen Electric	31100	20¾	19¾	20¼	19¾
12¾	10¾	Gen Foods	1100	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
47¾	23½	Gen Mills	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
98¾	24¾	Gen Motors	91100	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾
47¾	21¾	Gen Outdoor Adv	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
71¾	36¾	Gen Outdoor Adv A	1100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
103¾	49¾	Gen Outdoor Adv pf	100	54	54	54	54
120¾	68	Gen Outdoor Adv B	100	68	68	68	68
100¾	49¾	Gen Pub Service	1400	54¼	51¾	54	51¾
101¾	68½	Gen Ry Signal	2100	43¾	42¾	43¼	42¾
84½	31	Gen Realty	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
17¾	3	Gen Refractories	1400	14¼	14	14¼	14
28¾	9¾	Gen Theatr Equip	2200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
70¾	24	Gillette Saf Ras	8100	14½	13½	14	13¾
28¾	9¾	Gillette S R pf	100	14½	13½	13¾	13¾
10¾	4¾	Gimbel Bros	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
37¾	8	Glidden	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
43¾	14¾	Gold (Adolf)	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
43¾	24½	Gold Dust	2200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
15¾	7	Goodyear	3100	19¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
21¾	7	Goodrich	3100	17½	16¾	16¾	16½
81	35	Goodyear 1pf	2200	58¾	57¾	58	57¾
13¾	3¾	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6¾	1¼	Gould Coupler A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9¾	2¾	Graham Paige	600	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
28¾	11¾	Granby	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28¾	15¾	Grand-Sil Stores	300	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¼
43¾	8¼	Grand Union	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
42	24½	Grant (WT)	1400	28½	28½	28½	27¾
49¾	8¾	Great Nor pf	1300	35	34	34¾	34¼
23½	10	Great Nor Ore	1100	13¼	13	13¼	13
27¾	3½	Great West Sug	1100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
75	12	Grigsby-Grunow	3200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
37½	4	Gulf Mobile & N	100	8	8	8	
		Gulf Mobile pf	100	10	10	10	9¼
		Gulf States Steel	100	7	7	7	

—H—

84	67	Hanna (MA) pf	40	70	67½	69	67½
9⅜	4¼	Hahn Dept Sto	3100	3¼	3	3¼	3
44½	11½	Harbison Walker	200	13¼	13	13	13
10¾	3	Hartman Corp A	100	3½	3	3½	3¾
42	8¼	Hawaiian Pine	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8		Hayes Body	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
58	32	Hercules Powder	100	38	38	38	
114½	95	Hercules Powd pf	50	93	93	93	
163¾	68	Hershey Choc	900	81	80½	81	80
104	79½	Hershey Choc pf	100	97	97	97	97
57	10½	Holland Furnace	100

UPWARD TREND OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Employment Increases as Industrial Activity Becomes Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 14—The feeling of quiet confidence and optimism noted in Canadian business affairs at the turn of the year is continuing, and is justified by recent Government statistics which show a gradual upward movement in most lines of trade and industry.

One of the most favorable indications of a turn for the better is a marked increase in employment in manufacturing centers. In the automobile and allied plants, production of new models has increased activity; the reopening of railway shops at different points throughout the country has provided employment for thousands who had been idle for several months, while the quickening of activity in the textile industry has also resulted in the reëmployment of idle workers.

Increased industrial expansion is noted particularly in the Province of Quebec, where, as a result of the Government's tariff policy, a large number of United States industries are establishing branch factories. Canadian industries, too, are expanding, and many companies have already drawn up building programs for 1932.

One company which is enlarging its plant capacity on a big scale is that of Jenkins Brothers, Ltd., which is investing a total of $2,000,000 on a plant in Lachine which, when completed, will be one of the most modern of iron and bronze foundries in the Dominion.

In northern Quebec's mining area, the mineral industry is recording rapid expansion, one of the latest and most important of works undertaken there being the construction of a new pyrite concentrator at Rouyn by Akdermac Mines, a subsidiary of Noranda Mines and Towagmac Exploration Company. Work on this giant concentrator has already started, and when completed in a few months it will employ approximately 200 men continuously.

Large Sales Volume

The recent holiday shopping brought volume of sales up to an unexpectedly high level. As the trend of buying was markedly toward low-priced merchandise, the dollar volume was below that of the preceding year. While toys, novelties, books and stationery moved well, it was wearing apparel, footwear and radios that contributed the heaviest bulk of the holiday sales.

Electrical and milling machinery are moving freely, and extensive undertakings in the gold-producing areas give promise of further developments in this trade.

The improvement in the external trade situation is a pleasing factor, and is viewed as a necessary step toward the stabilization of exchange. During the calendar year 1931 the Dominion reduced its unfavorable trade balance from $103,018,000 to $7,500,000.

If the same preponderance of exports over imports continues, the Government's fiscal year ending next March will record a favorable trade balance, the first in some years. Already for the first nine months of the fiscal year a favorable trade balance, estimated at $22,463,000, has been recorded.

During the calendar year, imports totaled $626,788,000. The corresponding figure a year ago was $1,006,479,000, a drop of $381,691,000. Exports during 1991 totaled $619,288,000, compared with $905,461,000 in 1930, a decrease of $266,173,000. Compared with the calendar year 1930, imports fell off 38 per cent and exports dropped 31 per cent.

The upward movement of wholesale prices during October and November did not continue in December, a reaction in the price of grain and lower quotations for certain classes of live stock, eggs and newsprint causing the index number to recede to 67.11, as compared with a revised figure as at Nov. 15 of 69.48.

Wheat Situation Better

The wheat situation is in a better position than last year, with an available quantity for export on Dec. 1 of 229,247,911 bushels, as compared with 259,154,484 bushels on the corresponding date last year.

A hopeful interpretation may be placed on the earnings results of the two major Canadian railroads for the month of November. The Canadian Pacific was able to report the best month, both in point of gross and net, in a year's time, while net earnings of the National System actually showed an increase over the corresponding period in 1930.

Negotiations in connection with the merger of the largest six newsprint manufacturing companies in the Dominion are reported to have made a further advance. Experts named by the consolidation committee of interested banks have reached an agreement upon details to be required from the various properties of the constituent companies. Abitibi, Canadian International, St. Lawrence, Consolidated Paper, Price Brothers, and the Canadian properties of the Backhus-Brooks group are included in the negotiations now in progress.

Offering of $5,062,000 5½ per cent bonds of the Province of New Brunswick by four banks and 13 investment houses, at a price to yield 5% per cent, is the first test of the 1932 bond market, and the first new provincial bond issue since July, 1931.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 14	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	6.53½	6.53½	9.12½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.61¾	.62¼	.86¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.30	.30½	.43½
Flour	4.30	4.40	4.80
Beef, family	16.75	16.00	19.00
Pork	16.75	17.75	20.50
Lard	.0825	.0850	.1050
Cottons, mid-up	.0650	.0650	.1000
Hides	.0360	.0370	.0410
Iron	12.84	12.84	17.76
Steel, bill Pitt	28.00	28.00	30.00
Copper	.07½	.07½	.10½
Tin	.2170	.2112	.3618
Rubber	.04⅞	.04⅝	.0437½
Sugar	.0413	.0400	.0478
Coffee	.0378	.0377	.0440
Print cloth	.02½	.02¾	.0450

CHICAGO EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Arrangements have been completed for sale of a Chicago Stock Exchange membership at $4100, up $100 from previous transaction.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations as high as 100 p. ct.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	63¼	63
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	40	39½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	40	39
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	39¾	34½
Allis Chalmers deb 6s '37	87	87
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	89¾	85½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	48	44
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	72	71
Amer Meter Co 6s '49	90	88
Amer Metals Co 6½s '26	99	98
Amer Smelting 5s '47	96	94¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	107	106¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¾	97¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	98	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '24	92¼	92
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '90	23½	23½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	73¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86¼	86
Associated Oil 6s '37	102	100
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	88½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93	92¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78¾	78½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	62	61¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83¾	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	78	78
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	92	88½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	89	87¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	69¾	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	78	78
Balt & Ohio 1st ct '48	91¾	91¼
Balt & Ohio 5s stries D 2000	68	68
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78	77
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100¾	100¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	27	27
Boston & Maine 5s '55	73½	73½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17¾	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101¾	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '60	88	87
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	58	58
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103½	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	111	111
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93	93
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	90	90
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	70	68¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s 54	78½	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74	74
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	77	77
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81¾
Can North 4½s '35	84½	84½
Can North deb 6½s '46	93	91¾
Can North deb 7s '40	93¼	93¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	63¼	63½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	73½	73½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74	73
Can Pacific 5s '44	80¾	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	75	75
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	55	53
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	37½	34½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75¾	75¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	36½	36
Ches Corp 5s '47	76	75½
Ches & O con 5s '39	65	65
Ches & O 4½s B	81½	81½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	80	80
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88	88
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	16
Chicago Oil West 4s '50	58¾	55
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	34½	34½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	40	35
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	65½	65½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	71	71
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '33 ct	68½	68
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	68½	68½
Chicago M&StP 4s reg	58	58
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11¼	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41¾	40
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	46	44½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	39	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	46	44½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	69	69
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	80	78
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	73	71
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	63	63
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	50	48½
Chicago TerHau & SE 1st 5s '60	37	36
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98½	98½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109	109
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	78	76
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	87¾	87¾
Childs Co 5s '43	48	45
Chile Copper 5s '47	57	56
Cin Wa Mich 4s	70	70
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	70¼	70¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	83¾	83¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103½	102
Colonial Oil 6s '38	38	36
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81½	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	80
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83½	83
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20¼	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	84	83½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	104½
Container Corpn 5s ct '43	31	31
Container Corp 6s '48	34	34
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	30	25
Cuba RR 6s '36	37½	37½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	81
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	87	87
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	70	70
Den & Rio G 5s '55	39	38½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	49¾	47½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	90½	89¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	90½	89¼
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	82	80½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5½	5½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73	73
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	51¼	48½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	49¾	49
Erie RR gen lien	54	53
Erie RR gen 5s '75	49	48
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7½	7½
Fla East Coast 5s ct	6½	6½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	76¾	76
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99	99
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77¼	76¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7	6
Goodrich 6s '45	44¼	44¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	74¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90¼	90¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	92½	92¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	85	85
Great Northern 7s '36 A	98¾	97½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	42	42
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99½	99½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99½	99½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	52	50½
Ill Central 6½s '36	81	78
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	51½	51½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	54	52
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95	94
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79	79
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	77½	77½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	54	51½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	61¾	61
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	59¾	58½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	49
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69	69
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	50	50
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	60	59
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	29	25
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	55	50¾
Int Paper 6s '55	37	33
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	48¾	498
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	58½	57½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53½	52
Kan City Ft&M&M 4s '36	67	67
Kan City Ft S & L 4½s '61	94	93
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	71½	71
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¾	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83½	83½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	91	90¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	78	78
Laclede Gas 5½s D	74	74
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Autaro 6s '54	13½	13½
Lehigh Val (Pa) co nts 2003	55	55
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	90	90
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81½	80½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	42¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	97	97
L&N 4s	84½	84½
L&N uni 4s '40	75	75
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33½	33½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84½
Meads 6s '42 ww	47	44
Metro Water 5½s '50	43	41½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '51	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	92	93
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	43¾	39¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	48
Min StP & SSM 6½s '78	82¾	80
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T 2d 4s B '33	39¾	39¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60	58
Mo K & T pf 6s A '78	70	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41½	40
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	63¼	63¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	60	58
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	60	58½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	60	59
Mo Pac 5s I '81	60	59
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	42½	40¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	14	13¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	20	18
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	94½	94½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77	77
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73¾	73¾
Morris Mach Boat 5s '44	46	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91	89½
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
Newberry 5½s	80½	80½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78	78
N O Pub Ser 5s '52 B	74	74
N O T & M 5s B '54	44¾	41¾
NYCAHR gen 5½s '97	73¼	73
NYCAHR con 4s A '98	72½	72½
NYCAHR deb 6s '34	93¼	92
NYCAHR 7½s 5s '32	71	70½
NYCAHR 7½s 5s 2013	78½	77½
NYCAHR 6½s '38	81	81
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	70	70
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	83	83
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	38½	34½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	40¼	40
NY Chi & StL 6s A '23	83	83
NY Dock Co 4s '51	88	85
NY Edison 5s '44	100¼	100¼
NY Nflnd rfg 6½s '41	100	100
NY ONLEHGP pur m 6s '40	98	98
NY Rwys inc deb 4s '60	64¾	64¾
NY NHAH con deb 4s '56	64½	64
NY NHAH deb 4s '67	64	64
NY NHAH 4½s '67	75½	74¾
NY NHAH ctf 4s '48	60	60
NY NHAH cv 6s '48	93	92
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	45
NY Railway inc 4s '35	2¾	2¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	90	89½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	98¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	48	46
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	86	86½
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	98	98¼
Nort & W con 6s '96	89	89
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	21¾	21½
North Am Co 5s '61	32¾	32½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	60	60
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	59½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	98	98¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	94¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	103
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	96	96
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	76¾	76½
Otis Steel 6s '41	90	90
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	90	90
Paramount Public 5½s '50	49	46¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	17½	17
Paramount Fam Laa 6s '47	84	83½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	43
Penn G & D RR 4½s A '77	78¾	78½
Pen Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85¾	85¾
Penn Railroad 4s '52	78	78
Pen Railroad 4½s D '70	74	73½
Pen Railroad 4½s '63	77½	77½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78	78
Penn Railroad 5s '64	88	88½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103¾	103
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	45	45
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86¾	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95	95
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	77
Purity Baking 5½s '49	70	70
Republic Iron rfg 5½s '53	48	48
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	53	53
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13½	13½
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	11¾	11¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	75	75
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	98	98
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	92	84
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	81½	80½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	34	33½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	25¾	24
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	42	40
St Louis SW con 4s '32	70¼	67
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97	97
Seabd AL 6s	6	6
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4¼	4¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	43	43
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73	70
Shell Unioon 5s '47	68	68½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	65¼
Sierra & San P Pow 5s '49	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '30	80	78½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90	86½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '30	97	97
Smith A O 6½s '32	100¼	99¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	71	71
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	73½	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	73½	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	72½	70
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	54	52
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	68	64¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	72	69
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90¼	90¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	26½	26½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¼	95¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	72	72
Texas Corp 5s '44	81	78½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	68	65¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	67	67
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	35¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	99¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	48	47¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4s '08	77	76½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77¾	76½
United Biscuit 6s '42	90¼	90¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	55	55
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	51½	50
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	46	45½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	48¾	47½
Vanadium 5s '41	83	81½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '43	10	10
Virginia Ry 5s '62	89	89
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	94½	93½
Virginia & W'rest con 5s '58	35	35
Wabash RR 4½s '78	11	9¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	77	77
Walworth 6s '45	28	27
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	99	99
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	39½	38
Warren Bros 6s '41	48	48
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100½	100
West Shore 4s 2361	74	73¾
Western Electric 5s '44	97	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¾	59¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	93	93
Western Pacific 5s A '48	44½	44
Western Union 5s '51	69½	69½
Western Union 5½ '60	70	70
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	73½	72½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	8¾	8¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80½	80½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	31½	31½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69½	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan14	Last Jan13
3½s '47	96	95.30	95.30	95.18
1st 4¼s '47	99.2	98.28	98.28	98.16
4th 4¼s '38	99.18	99.13	99.17	99.5
US 3s '55	86.16	85.24	86.2	84.31
US 3½s '49	87.	86.	86.24	85.22
US 3½s '43 Mar.	91.	90.	91.	89.16
US 3½s '43 June	91.10	90.	91.10	89.16
US 3½s '47	90.8	89.30	90.4	89.24
US 3¼s '56	92.10	91.20	92.	91.12
US 4s '44	96.8	95.	96.	96.14
US 4¼s '52	102.20	101.16	102.16	100.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			33	33¼
Adriatic Elec 7s '52			74	74
Antioquia 1st 7s '57			11¾	11¾
Antioquia 7s A '45			15	15
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			47	47
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			52	51
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			51	51
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			52	51
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			51¾	51
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			51	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			51¾	51¾
Australia 4½s '56			50½	48¾
Australia 5s '55			57½	57
Australia 5s '57			44	44
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			57½	57½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			57	56½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			78¾	78¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			34	34
Belgium (King) 6s '55			86	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			89¾	89¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55			97½	96¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56			97½	96¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58			37¼	27¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '50			39	39
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51			35	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55			36	36
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			10	10
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			99¾	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52			14½	14½
Brazil 8½s '27-'57			19½	19½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			33½	33½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww			47¼	47¼
Bremen 7s '35			37½	37½
Brisbane 6s '50			43	41
Brisbane 5s '58			37¾	37¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62			25½	24½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			31½	30¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			32	32
Buenos Aires 6½s '55			32	32
Bulgaria 7s '67			28¾	26¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68			37	35
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			19¾	19¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s			88½	88
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			74½	74¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			90¾	90¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			15	14¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			14	13¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			15½	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			14	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			14	14
Chile (Rep) 8s '63			14	14
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48			28½	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			28½	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			30	27¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			29	29
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '77			42	42
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49			38	38
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51			98	97¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52			99	98
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			70¾	68¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42			77¾	77
Deutsche Bk 6s ctgis '32			70½	70½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 26 '40			42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66			79¼	79
Dutch El 4s '65			68	68
Dutch El 4s 6s '63			84	83¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67			37	37
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			43½	43
Finnish B 6½s '54			45½	45½
Framerican Dev 7½s '43			91½	91½
Frankfort 6½s '53			30	30
French (Rep) 7½s '41			112¾	112
German Con Ag Bk 6s '30			27	26½
German Con Ag Bk 6s July '30			30	30
German Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '30			30½	30½
German Con Ag Bk 7s '50			33½	33½
German Con Ag Bk 6½s '65 rcts			27	27
Germ El Pow 6½s '50			32	32
Germ Con Ind 7s '45			40	40
Germ Con Ind 5½s '46			38½	38½
Greek 6s '68			43½	43½
Greek 7s '64			62¾	62¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53			66½	66½
Hamburg 6s '40			24½	24½
Hanaa 6s '39 ww			26½	26½
Harpen 6s '49 ww			31	31
Hungary (King's) 7½s A '44			30	30
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61			30	30
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61			31	31
Hungary Mun 7s '46			20	19
Hungary Mun 7½s '48			22	21
Ilseder Steel 6s '48			81	81
Irish Free State 5s '60			71½	71½
Italian Credit Con Tr 7s '47			27½	27½
Italy (King) 7s '51			39½	39½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			51¼	51
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44			65	63
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			70¾	70¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			80	70¾
Karstadt 6s '43			23½	23½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			57	56
Lyons (City) 6s '34			99¼	99½
Medellin 6½s '54			15	15
Mex 4s A '10			3¾	3¾
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '58 xw			24	24
Milan (City) 6½s '52			70¾	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58			69½	69½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw			70	69
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			103	103
New South Wales 5s '57

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

'BIG SIX' RACE IS UNDER WAY

Missouri and Oklahoma, Each With One Victory, Top Standing

"BIG SIX" CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P.C.
Missouri	1	0	32	29	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	31	26	1.000
Kansas	1	1	60	62	.500
Nebraska	1	1	59	58	.500
Kansas State	0	1	29	32	.000
Iowa State	0	1	24	28	.000

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL GAMES

Friday, Jan. 15, Kansas State at Kansas; Saturday, Jan. 16, Iowa State at Oklahoma, Nebraska at Missouri; Monday, Jan. 18, Nebraska at Kansas State, Iowa State at Kansas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 14—More definite indications of the possible trend of the basketball championship race of the "Big Six" Conference should be available after the five games scheduled for the next seven days are played. The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. teams have played four games, the result being that Missouri and Oklahoma lead, with Kansas and Nebraska in the middle followed by Kansas State and Iowa State.

Missouri, which opened with a 32-to-29 victory over Kansas State, receives Nebraska here on Saturday. Oklahoma, which won the opener from Kansas, 31 to 26, receives Iowa State the same day at Norman, Okla.

Kansas Beat Nebraska

Kansas, after losing the initial contest to Oklahoma, turned around and trimmed Nebraska, 34 to 31. The Jayhawkers engage their third rival on Friday, receiving Kansas State. They have a fourth game on Monday, Iowa State showing up at Lawrence.

Nebraska, which won its opener, 28 to 24, from Iowa State, and lost its second to Kansas, has another opponent besides Missouri for this period. After playing the Tigers here Saturday, the Cornhuskers visit Kansas State at Manhattan Monday.

Due to 10 points gleaned against Nebraska, W. C. Johnson '33, the Kansas center, took the leadership in individual scoring with a total of 16 points made on seven baskets and two free throws. This leadership may be only circumstantial, as M. J. Cooper '34, left forward for Missouri, is just a point behind Johnson and has played only one game. In the test with Kansas State, Cooper sank six baskets and three free throws for a total of 15 points.

A pair of Nebraska guards give promise of good scoring records. They are G. E. Foster '32, left guard, and P. W. Mason '34, right guard. They display 14 and 13 points, respectively, in two games, and if they maintain this pace, should land well up on the list.

Sooners Show Promise

Possibilities were revealed by Oklahoma when A. B. Beck '33, left forward, scored five baskets on Kansas. P. S. Main '34, new guard, sank four, and E. B. Anderson '33, forward, made eight points. With three players like these hitting their stride, the Sooners will be hard to beat this season. The individual scoring standing:

Player	Position	College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts
W. C. Johnson	c,	Kansas	7	2	16
M. J. Cooper	lf,	Missouri	6	3	15
G. E. Koster	lg,	Nebraska	2	2	14
P. W. Mason	rg,	Nebraska	3	7	13
P. R. Harrington	lf,	Kansas	4	4	12
K. T. Lundy	rf,	Nebraska	6	0	12
T. M. O'Leary	lf,	Kansas	3	5	11
A. B. Beck	lf,	Oklahoma	5	0	10
W. R. Henrion	lf,	Nebraska	2	5	9
V. K. Davis	lf,	Missouri	3	3	9
L. E. Page	rg,	Kansas	4	0	8
E. B. Anderson	rf,	Oklahoma	3	2	8
H. C. Hartley	c,	Nebraska	2	4	8
R. M. Hawk	lg,	Iowa State	4	0	8
P. S. Main	rg,	Oklahoma	4	0	8
N. O. Wagner	c,	Missouri	4	0	8
E. N. Breen	rf,	Kansas State	3	0	6
F. W. Boyd	c,	Kansas State	3	0	6
E. L. Auker	rg,	Kansas State	2	2	6
E. J. Vanek	rg,	Kansas	3	0	6

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	11	7	3	40	35	29
Detroit	9	6	7	46	40	24
Windsor	9	4	8	46	41	22
London	7	7	7	34	27	21
Pittsburgh	7	5	9	33	49	19
Cleveland	8	3	10	49	48	19
Syracuse	5	4	12	47	55	14

RESULT JAN. 13

Windsor 4, Syracuse 3.

WINDSOR BACK IN THIRD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 14—Windsor Bulldogs climbed back into third place in the International Hockey League, one point ahead of London Tecumsehs by defeating Syracuse Stars in a ragged game here last night by a score of 4 to 3. Each team scored once in the first and third periods. Windsor scored twice in the second while Syracuse got one goal. Huggins and Hinsperger got one goal each for Bulldogs and Duguid two. Martin, Markle and Waite counted for the Syracuse goals. Benny Grant, loaned to Syracuse by Toronto Maple Leafs, made his debut in the nets for the visitors and gave a good account of himself despite the four goals. All Windsor scores were made while Syracuse had players in the penalty box.

BORBOLLO ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14—Ignacio de la Borbolla, veteran Mexican Davis Cup player, has been elected president of the Mexican Lawn Tennis Association, succeeding Dr. Fernando Molina Font, whose term has expired. Bernardo E. Arias was named foreign secretary, taking the place of Firmin Fulda, an American. Other new officers include Francisco Silva, vice-president; Juan Perilliat, general secretary, and Manual Abascal Romero, treasurer. Dr. Molina Font was elected honorary president.

ITALIANS LIMIT ENTRY

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Italian Swimming Federation has decided to enter only an 800-meter relay team in the Olympics, it announced today. If the chances of a good showing improve between now and time to send a team to the United States, however, entries may be made in other events.

A Fine Basketball Player

Carroll Photo Service, Los Angeles, Calif.

CAPT. RICHARD LINTHICUM '32
University of California at Los Angeles.

Class A Leaders Hold Positions

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	L	Matches W	L	P.C.
Columbia University C.	8	0	34	6	1.000
New York Athletic C	7	1	35	5	.875
Crescent Athletic Club	5	2	25	10	.714
Princeton Club	4	3	17	18	.571
Yale Club	2	6	12	28	.250
Harvard Club	1	7	8	32	.125
Fraternity Squash T. C.	0	8	4	36	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The three leaders maintained their respective positions as the ninth round of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship was played yesterday. The unbeaten leader, Columbia University Club, dropped one match by default when Gardner Hirons failed to show up for the match, while New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club both took all five.

Columbia University Club had Yale Club for its opponent, and Rowland B Haines, its leader, had the toughest sort of a battle on his hands before he could defeat Frank Barry Ryan Jr. by a score of 18—17, 10—15, 17—14. But the other members of the team won in straight games, except when J. S. Davidson took his match by default for Yale.

In the match between Crescent Athletic Club and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, Edward R. Larigan, the New Moon leader, had a three-game battle before he disposed of Milton Baron, but the others were one-sided.

Harry F. Wolf, the United States champion, defeated Murray Taylor, who headed the Harvard Club list, in straight games, but here Patrick J. Cohalan showed the effects of his battle with the leader of the New York Athletic Club the day before and was carried to three close games before he could dispose of W. K. Rice. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4; YALE CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 18—17, 10—15, 17—14.
P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale, 15—6, 15—9.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—13, 15—9.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, won from Gardner Hirons, Columbia, by default.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—6, 15—6.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity, 15—13, 9—13, 15—11.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—5.
P. C. Hart, Crescent, won from S. R. Greene, Fraternity, by default.
E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—13.
A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—10.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 15—6, 15—5.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—10, 15—10.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard, 15—7, 12—15, 15—13.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—10, 15—6.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—6, 12—15, 15—6.

RUTH DECLINES CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—"Babe" Ruth today received a one-year contract from the New York Yankees calling for $70,000, a reduction of $10,000 from his salary of the last two years, and promptly sent it back unsigned. He said he would accept a two-year contract for that sum. Ruth was found in his Riverside Drive apartment shortly after Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, had announced the terms he was offering the home run king for 1932. Ruth had just received the contract in the morning mail. Colonel Ruppert indicated he considered the offer eminently fair, under present conditions, pointing to the tremendous amount the Yankees had paid Ruth and the fact that his salary steadily had been increased.

CREIGHTON WITH SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (AP)—Jimmy Creighton, center, arrived here last night for a trial with the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League. The Boston Bruin Cubs recently let him out at the time they signed a Montreal amateur star. Creighton has played for Detroit Falcons of the National Hockey League and Detroit Olympics of the International League.

Reds Regain Lead Of Can-Am League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	9	3	5	53	45	21
Boston	9	3	6	56	53	20
Philadelphia	8	3	7	37	34	19
Bronx	7	4	7	37	43	18
New Haven	8	2	9	41	28	18
Springfield	6	2	11	38	56	14

RESULT JAN. 13

Providence 4, Boston 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14—The Providence Reds attained the leadership of the Canadian-American Hockey League again last night by defeating the Boston Bruin Cubs, 5 to 4, in a thrilling overtime contest.

The Cubs took the lead early in the first period and had a 3-to-1 advantage at the end of the first 20 minutes. In the second period, the Providence team put on the pressure and they left the ice tied 4 to 4. The third period was scoreless although Yank Boyd put the puck in the Providence net supposedly after the bell sounded marking the end of the period. Considerable discusion ensued, with Art Ross taking part, but the goal was not allowed.

Jerry Carson scored his second goal of the night in the overtime to give Providence the victory.

PROVIDENCE	BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Boyd, Kwasnie
Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, c	c, F. Jerwa, Runge, Conn
Cormier, Giroux, Taylor, rw	lw, Klein, Sutherland, Weir
Carson, Desmarais, ld	rd, Pratt, Lane
Vail, Lesieur, rd	ld, J. Jerwa, Lane
Beveridge, g	g, Cude

Score—Providence 5, Boston 4. Goals—Carson 2, Lesieur 2, Gaudreault for Providence; F. Jerwa, Pratt, Klein, Boyd for Boston. Assists—Vail 2, Giroux, Connor for Providence; Boyd 3, Runge for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

MISS HALL IN QUARTERFINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—Miss Ruth Hall of Merion, United States women's squash racquets champion, yesterday won two matches in the opening of the Philadelphia and district title tournament and led the way into the quarterfinal round on the Merion Cricket Club courts. Miss Hall, sister of J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange (New Jersey) tennis star, drew a bye in the first round, defeated Mrs. William C. Hooven of the Penn Athletic Club, in the second, 15—10, 15—9, 15—5, and defeated Mrs. George H. Frazier Jr. of Huntingdon Valley, in the third round.

CORINTHIAN REELECTS

George E. McQuesten, owner of the schooner Averne, was reelected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club at its annual meeting held in the Boston A. A. clubhouse, Boston, Wednesday. Richard deB. Boardman, was reelected vice-commodore; George W. Wightman, rear commodore; John P. Squire, secretary; Frank S. Cleghorn, treasurer; Harry N. Bloomfield and Arthur J. Sarry, executive committee; L. W. Cottrell, Vaughn Jealous, Jess W. Morton and A. H. van Pelt, membership committee; Charles C. Clapp, William L. Carlton, Robert M. Fallon and Frank P. Munroe, race committee, and Arthur H. Bowditch, house committee.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Columbia 72, Cooper Union 19.
Duquesne 28, Pittsburgh 21.
F. and M. 36, Drexel 29.
M. I. T. 60, Clark 30.
New York 39, Rutgers 24.
Pennsylvania 27, Annapolis 25.
Penn M. C. 39, Moravian 36.
Princeton 31, Lehigh 21.
R. I. State 37, Northeastern 33.
Springfield 46, Wesleyan 36.
Tufts 35, Worcester P. I. 22.
West Point 25, Duke 23.
Williams 43, Union 24.
Wittenberg 30, Marshall (W. Va.) 21.

SKATER AND SKIERS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The foreign contingent of athletes, here to compete in the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid in February, was increased yesterday with the arrival of Megan Taylor, 11-year-old figure skating champion of Great Britain, and six skiers from Finland. Miss Taylor, accompanied by her father, will work out at the Ice Club before going to Lake Placid. The Finnish team of skiers plans to leave for the upstate winter resort today.

COLUMBIA FENCING DATES

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Columbia University's fencing team yesterday announced a schedule of seven dual meets with leading eastern schools, as follows: Feb. 8, Hamilton College; Feb. 6, United States Military Academy at West Point; Feb. 13, New York University at N. Y. U.; Feb. 20, Yale at New Haven; Feb. 26, Massachusetts Tech, at Cambridge; Feb. 27, Harvard at Cambridge; March 5, Cornell.

TILDEN AND BURKE WIN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan 14 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia defeated Roman Najuch, German professional, 7—5, 6—4, in an indoor tennis exhibition here. Albert Burke of Ireland, professional champion of France in 1930, defeated J. Emmett Paré of Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TRIAL

Boston-New York 4, Minnesota 0.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Harvard 56, M. I. T. 15

U. C. L. A. LOOKS TO RESERVES

Coach Works Has Strong First String—Developing Replacements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14—Although Coach Pierce H. Works has lost three of his five regulars of last year through graduation, there is every indication that the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins will be able to give all three of their opponents a good race for honors in the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Coach Works has this to say: "It appears to me that our chances this year depend upon how our reserve material comes through. We have a fairly smooth-working first string, which has shown the ability to score points and to play a good defensive game. But it takes more than five men to win a championship, consequently it all depends upon just what our new men do."

Led by Linthicum

The Bruins are led by Capt. Richard Linthicum '32, forward, who attained the honor of being placed on the All-Coast basketball squad last year. Linthicum will be playing his third and last year of varsity basketball and there is no doubt that he will prove to be a tower of strength for the Bruins.

Playing opposite him will be Donald Piper '33, a transfer from the Los Angeles Junior College. Although it is Piper's first year with the Bruin varsity, his work has been far superior to that of other forward candidates and he will unquestionably be a splendid running mate for Linthicum.

At the present time Lou Rose Jr. '34 is playing first string center, but he is being hard pressed by W. A. Maxwell '34. Rose has an accurate eye for the basket and good floor judgment, but has indicated a weakness in defensive play. Maxwell is big and rangy, plays a better defensive game than Rose, but his shooting eye still needs development.

At standing guard Coach Works has Theodore C. Lemcke '33, who played that position last year. Lemcke is tall, heavy, and rugged, and should prove to be the deciding factor in keeping opponents away from the Bruins' basket. Lemcke occasionally dribbles in and usually makes his points, for he has an exceptionally fine eye for a guard.

At the other guard position is G. S. Brotemarkle '32, who is playing his third year of varsity basketball. Brotemarkle is a guard of proven ability. He often figures in scoring plays and has a sharp eye when in range of the basket.

Forward Understudies

Understudying Linthicum and Piper at forward are C. E. Binkley '33 and E. W. Soloman '32. This will be Binkley's second year of varsity competition. Last year he showed flashes of brilliance, but lacked the consistent ability necessary to gain him a first string position. Soloman, varsity football captain in 1930, has never taken basketball seriously before, and just what he will do this year is largely a matter of conjecture.

J. F. Soest '32, who was a substitute forward last year, is an understudy at guard. He was shifted from forward to guard because of his splendid defensive work, and he will unquestionably see much action this year.

L. E. Wellendorf '32, who played such a brilliant game at end on the 1931 Bruin football team, is also a candidate for a guard position. He has never played varsity basketball before, but showed promising ability as a freshman three years ago.

The Bruins lost their first two games of the season to Stanford. The opener was played Jan. 8 and the score was 25 to 22. The following evening Stanford triumphed again, this time by 31 to 26. On Jan. 15 and 16 the Bruins engage the University of California. These games will be played at the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles. The first game with the University of Southern California will be played at the Olympic Auditorium on Jan. 23. On Jan. 29, U. C. L. A. will play Stanford University at the Olympic Stadium. The Bruins meet the University of California on Feb. 6 at Berkeley. The final two games of the season will be played against Southern California at the Olympic Auditorium on Feb. 13 and Feb. 20.

PALMER LEADS EAST TO VICTORY ON ICE

The all-star eastern hockey team won the right to represent the United States at Lake Placid, N. Y., next month in the Winter Olympic Games by scoring a decisive victory over the University of Minnesota varsity, representing the West, at the Boston Arena, Wednesday evening, in the elimination final, by the score of 4 to 0. The Olympic hockey committee witnessed the game and very soon a vote will be taken in an effort to select the 10 players who will carry the colors of the United States.

Winthrop H. Palmer, former star athlete of Yale University, and first-string left wing with the eastern sextet, figured in three of the four goals scored by his team. The contest was less than two minutes old when Palmer started the scoring unassisted. In the third period, Douglas N. Everett, formerly of Dartmouth College, put the East further ahead, assisted by Palmer. Halfway through the final session, John P. Chase, former Harvard captain, scored on another assist from Palmer.

The other goal was made by John B. Garrison, former Harvard star, on a pass from Chase, and came early in the second period. The Minnesota team showed lack of practice, but after the first period was troublesome at all times. The summary:

EAST		WEST
Palmer, Bent, lw		lw, Parker, Constantine, Ryman
Chase, Nelson, c		c, MacInnis, Schaeffer
Everett, Cookman, rw		rw, Toth, Gibbs
Hallock, Livingstone, ld		rd, Suomi, Carlson
Garrison, J. Jones, rd		ld, LaBatt
Farrel, g		g, H. Jones

Score—East 4, West 0. Goals—Palmer, Garrison, Everett and Chase for East. Assists—Palmer 2, Chase for East. Referees—Sands and Smith. Time—Three 15m. periods.

KRAMER LEADS CITY COLLEGE

Veteran Swimmer at Top of Form—Well-Balanced Squad

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Prospects for a good waterpolo team at least, and a fairly well-balanced squad in the swimming events, have brought considerable encouragement to Coach Radford E. McCormick of the College of the City of New York.

With Harold E. Kramer '33 at the very top of his form in the sprints, relay and backstroke, the team possesses an all-round performer who will surely account for several points in more than one event. He will be ably supported in the sprints by Louis Abelson '33, with three other juniors ready to fill in at both sprints, relay and other events in the persons of Anton Huffers '33, Jesse Ratner '33, and Alfred Fredericks '33. Other possibilities includes Harold Weinberger '32 and Nathan Snow '34, though the latter is more probable in the backstroke. With the end of the mid-year examinations, it is likely that the squad will be increased by Martin Rubin '34, not yet eligible.

Eugene Sigel '33 and Michael Mazimuto '32, both veterans from last year, are probable candidates for positions in the breaststroke, with Joseph Schubert '33 also a possibility. In the distance events, Kramer will be used, and Gerald Graze '34 and Frederick Eiswit '34 may also be called on.

There are plenty of candidates for the two backstroke positions including Sidney Richman '32 and Curville Robinson '32, veterans, and Richard Greenblatt '32, as well as Snow and Kramer.

Two new divers are now at the top of the list, Julius Meltzer '34 and Robert Gomberg '34. The chances of gaining points will be considerably increased after the examinations, however, as Norman Marengo '34 is a much better diver than either of those just named, and will be eligible after the mid-years.

Irving Weinstock '32, the captain of the waterpolo team, will have Milton Barall '32, Leo Greenfield '32, Max Cardin '33, Melville Cuba '33, Joseph Garda '33 and James Hiller '32 as his mainstays, as well as Abelson, Huffert and Mazimuto from the swimming team. Others likely to be included are Samuel Samuelson '32 and Louis Uhran '33.

In addition to the regular Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championships, the team will compete in the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association championships, to be held at Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Penna., a week before. The complete schedule is as follows:

Jan. 16—*United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Feb. 5—*Yale at New Haven; 12—New York University at City College, waterpolo, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., 13—*Rutgers at New Brunswick; 26—Delaware College at City College, waterpolo, Princeton.
March 2—Manhattan College at Manhattan; 4—*Pennsylvania at City College; 11 and 12—Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, at Lancaster; 18 and 19—Eastern Intercollegiates at Annapolis.

*League meets.

RUDOLPH WINS TWO MORE

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Chicago won both of yesterady's blocks in his special pocket billiards match with Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia to lead five blocks to one and 737 to 601 in points. Rudolph took the afternoon block, 125 to 94 in 15 innings, and the evening encounter, 135 to 96 in 18 innings. Rudolph's high runs were 38 and 41, while Ponzi had a cluster of 54 in the afternoon and 36 at night.

Ramsay to Clear Up Walker Cup Golf Misunderstanding

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—To clear up any misunderstanding in London as to the willingness of the United States to hold the Walker Cup golf matches this year and to expedite plans for the international competition, H. H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association, today said he will communicate at once with the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews.

In doing this Ramsay would be breaking with precedent, as it has been the procedure previously for the visiting team to make the first overtures.

"I have no doubt the matches will be held this year," Ramsay said today. "We have had no communications with the Royal and Ancient, nor stated any opinion as to the advisability of holding the matches. They have been held every other year over a long period, and I see no reason for us to drop them.

"To clear up the misunderstanding, however, I will write Mr. Cullen (Henry Cullen, secretary of the Royal and Ancient)."

A dispatch to the Associated Press from London today quoted Cullen as saying:

"We cannot do anything until we hear from America, because there have appeared from time to time statements to the effect that the Americans didn't want us to send a team this year. At least that is what we were led to believe.

"I cannot say whether we should send a team. Nothing can be done until we get an invitation from America."

London golfing circles believe a team will be ready to make the trip if the Americans really want to play. The impression in London was that economic conditions were not favorable for the matches, but that the British would make the trip if the American golfing authorities decide the matches should be held.

DAMP COURTS HINDER PLAY

Quarterfinals Reached in Annual Metropolitan Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Despite courts that reeked with moisture the third round of the eleventh annual metropolitan squash racquets championship was completed on the courts of the University Club, with two surprises in the play.

The first sensation came when the slightly built W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club, scored over Perry S. Pease, a member of the champion team of the Racquet & Tennis Club, after a four-game battle. Then R. L. Debevoise, of the Harvard Club, defeated W. Jay Iselin, another of the Racquet Club stars, in straight games.

The veteran Donald J. Nightingale, of the home club, who has been a player in this tournament almost from the beginning, turned in a victory over J. Delafield Du Bois, the young player of the Harvard Club and the Greenwich Field Club, in the final match of the day, by the margin of one point.

The leading performers, J. L. Pool 2d, and Ralph A. Powers, of the Harvard Club, and H. N. Rawlins Jr., and George D. Debevoise, Racquet & Tennis Club, and W. T. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, filled the other brackets, but most of them had hard struggles on the damp floors.

The chairman of the committee in charge, E. D. Humpstone, announced that unless the condition of the courts improved considerably, the quarterfinal matches, scheduled for this afternoon, would be postponed. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

J. L. Pool 2d, Harvard Club, defeated L. S. Haskins Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club, 15—10, 15—9, 15—6.

W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club, defeated P. R. Pease, Racquet & Tennis Club, 10—15, 15—10, 15—7, 15—14.

R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau Country Club, 15—10, 15—6, 11—15, 15—12.

R. L. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Iselin, Racquet & Tennis Club, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

G. D. Debevoise, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated N. P. Glidden Jr., Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—17, 17—16, 17—16.

W. T. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, defeated R. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—11, 15—11.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated J. D. DuBois, Harvard Club, 15—7, 11—15, 16—17, 15—11, 16—15.

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated R. P. De Voe, University Club, 15—11, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11.

MONTCLAIR WINS TITLE IN CLASS C

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

FIRST GROUP

	N'ads W	L	M'tch's W	L	P.C.
Montclair Ath. C.	6	0	27	3	1.000
Heights Casino	5	1	22	7	.833
Downtown Ath C.	4	3	18	*11	.667
Plainfield City C.	3	3	12	13	.480
Englewood Field C.	3	4	11	19	.333
Staten Island C.	1	5	5	25	.167
Park Avenue C C.	0	5	5	*19	.000

*One match unplayed.

SECOND GROUP

Harvard Club	5	0	21	4	1.000
Yale Club	6	1	25	10	.857
Princeton Club	4	2	22	8	.667
University Club	3	3	15	15	.500
Racquet & Ten C.	3	3	9	21	.500
Union League C.	2	4	12	18	.333
Rockaway Hunt C.	1	5	7	23	.167
Nassau Country C	0	6	6	24	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Montclair Athletic Club won the championship in the New Jersey group of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class C team championship yesterday when the final round was scheduled to be played. It won the final round match with the Heights Casino, on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1. The Brooklyn organization, added to the other group in that section of the team title series, had been previously also undefeated, but the victory for the Valley Road five gave Montclair the title.

In the other group, Harvard Club, the unbeaten leaders, did not play its final round match, with Racquet & Tennis Club, through a misunderstanding as to the place, and this will be played next week. Yale Club, now in second place with one defeat, won by default from Nassau Country Club, 5 to 0, and can still tie the leaders, in case the latter lose their remaining match.

Union League Club won its match with Rockaway Hunting Club, also by default, while the match between Princeton Club and University Club was postponed.

HOCKEY NOTES

ALTHOUGH Canadian papers have claimed that Cecil Dillon, new Ranger scoring star, was born in various places in Ontario, Dillon himself carries a legal birth certificate of Toledo, Ohio.

Chicago had a great chance to better its position in the league standing if home games mean anything; but in five straight encounters over a period of two weeks on Chicago ice the Black Hawks won only two, tied two and lost one.

Weather conditions have seriously handicapped the Ontario Hockey Association schedule. Only the teams having access to artificial ice are completing their schedules on time. Some 150 regular scheduled matches on natural ice have been postponed.

Toronto Maple Leafs' efforts to sign Jack "Hurry" Kane, center of the Charlottetown Abegweits, have been unsuccessful. With Ace Bailey out of action, the Leafs are in need of another replacement, and, since Conny Smythe claims to have several prospects in the immediate vicinity of Toronto ready to be future Maple Leafs, it is surprising to find him reaching out to Charlottetown for a player.

New York Rangers recently went through a streak of 11 games without defeat, and the Boston Bruins did likewise, both clubs failing by the wayside on their twelfth attempt. Rangers were the ones to check the Bruins' string by defeating them, 5 to 3, in overtime.

Players come and go pretty fast with the Bruin Cubs and hardly a week passes without some announcement of a release or signing of a player, but the biggest and most surprising news of all is now under way and may come out shortly.

Walter A. Brown, who managed the Boston Hockey Club on its tour of Europe last year, is considering another trip this season. He plans to assemble players around Boston who are not expected to play on the United States Olympic hockey team and with each paying his own expenses, take them to Berlin, Vienna, St. Moritz, Paris and other cities in between and possibly wind up in Stockholm and London. If plans carry through, the team will sail within a fortnight.

First College Billiard League Play Starts at 12 Institutions

Sectional Tournaments Will Be Held by Seven Colleges in the West and Five in the East on Feb. 24—National Championship March 3

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Preliminary tournaments of the first college billiard league have opened at 12 colleges, it is announced by Porter Butts, house director of the Wisconsin Union at University of Wisconsin. Plans for the first collegiate championship were completed by Mr. Butts and Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis, noted player and official. The latter has supplied the charts for the various shots of the telegraph tournaments.

A conference was held at Ann Arbor, Mich., where the association of college unions approved the sponsorship of the plan for the twelve institutions. The institutions enrolled follow:

WEST

Wisconsin Union...University of Wisconsin
Purdue Union.....Purdue University
Michigan Union.....University of Michigan
Reynolds Club.....University of Chicago
Illinois Union.....University of Illinois
Michigan State Union..Michigan State College
Kansas Union.....University of Kansas

EAST

Ohio Union.....University of Ohio
Willard Straight Hall....Cornell University
Houston Hall....University of Pennsylvania
Faunce House.....Brown University
Todd Union.....University of Rochester

The following plan has been announced by Chairman Butts:

1. Local qualifying tournaments will be played at each union Jan. 11 to 14 for the purpose of selecting a five-man team at each institution. These tournaments and the intercollegiate competition which follows will be open to all student members of the respective unions without any eligibility requirements other than that the player shall be a bona fide student enrolled in the university and taking minimum required work.
2. Two sectional tournaments for the institutions enrolled as West and East shall be played at 8 p. m., Feb. 24, the University of Wisconsin to be the sectional center of the western tournament and the University of Pennsylvania the sectional center of the eastern tournament. The national championship match between the eastern and western winners will be played on the night of March 3 at a place to be selected later.

Chairman Butts will be in direct charge of all college billiard activities. His official adviser will be Peterson, who intends to give much time to this department. All teams will use the same shots, charts for which now are in the hands of all the unions. A special trophy will be presented to the champion, as well as to the champion of each college.

MORENZ FEATURES CANADIENS VICTORY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	15	5	3	69	35	35
Boston	7	8	6	56	43	22
Chicago	7	8	7	33	39	22
Detroit	7	4	12	39	61	18

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	10	5	8	66	54	25
Americans	9	6	10	56	52	22
Canadiens	9	3	11	43	52	21
Montreal	7	3	13	62	68	17

RESULT JAN. 13

Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Canadiens defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game here last night. The contest was exceptionally fast for the first two periods, when the scoring was done. Canadiens, having established a lead, went on the defensive in the final period, and kept the Hawks out of the goal zone, though the latter sent five men in to attack.

Howie Morenz, the great Canadien center, was at his best, with speed, aggressive hookchecking, and participation in both goals. He assisted Gagnon in scoring the first goal at 11m. 50s. of the first period, tying the score. Gagnon had barely stepped upon the ice as a replacement when Morenz passed him the puck; he swept down the side boards from mid-ice, swerved toward the goal and scored.

The winning goal was scored by Morenz in a spectacular dash from goal to goal, down the middle of the ice, breaking through one Black Hawk blockade after another, so fast that no mates could catch up with him. With apparently no deception at all he caromed the puck off Gardiner's leg. The time was 8m. 45s. in the second period. Chicago's goal was scored by Cook, remotely assisted by March. The summary:

CANADIENS	CHICAGO
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, March, Couture, Ingram
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Cook, Ripley, Lowrey
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw, Holmes, Adams, Thompson
Burke, Munro, ld	rd, Wentworth, Graham
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld, Boucher, Abel
Hainsworth, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Gagnon and Morenz for Canadiens; Cook for Chicago. Assists—Morenz for Canadiens; March for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Jack Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MORRISON BETTERS PAR

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 14 (AP)—Old Man Par, even with the aid of his best defenders, rain and wind,

FESS FORECASTS SWEEPING VOTE TO KEEP HOOVER

Steps to Meet National and World Emergency Reviewed at Brooklyn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—President Hoover's leadership "in this time of world breakdown" has made for a stabilization of the United States Government that will bring him "the most emphatic vindication yet voted in the history of American politics," Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Republican National Chairman, declared before a large audience of Republicans in Brooklyn last night.

Three distinct lines had been followed by President Hoover in his efforts to meet the economic situation, Senator Fess continued, listing them as maintenance of the purchasing power of the people, peace between capital and labor and relief of conditions abroad imposed by wartime obligations and reflected in business conditions here.

"Not in the history of the world has there ever been suggested, much less undertaken in legislation, a program as constructive and as far-reaching as that submitted by the President and now under consideration by the Congress," he declared.

"President Hoover took immediate steps to maintain as far as possible the purchasing power of our people. He brought together the forces of labor and capital and successfully sought the spirit of good will in cooperation as a substitute for the inevitable conflict resulting in a labor and capital war.

"The direct result of this policy is a spirit of good will between those two forces, resulting in consultation and coöperation instead of the usual strikes which have accompanied economic disturbances. When rightly viewed, this achievement will be pronounced one of the greatest accomplishments since the World War."

The President's call for a year's holiday on World War debts was "in the interest of American citizens whose savings had been invested in German securities," Senator Fess continued.

"A default by Germany, which would have included a cancellation of at least $3,000,000,000 of obligations due American purchasers who had been induced to buy these bonds," he said, "would probably have caused a financial collapse in the great centers that would have paralyzed American industry for an indefinite time to come.

Continuing his list of steps taken by the President for recovery, Mr. Fess cited his recommendations for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a home loan mortgage bank, a farm loan bank fund increase, capitalization for the aid of depositors in banks in receivership and vigorous efforts to balance the country's budget.

With regard to international relations, Mr. Fess said the President was "the outstanding leader of the world in the interest of relieving the backs of the people from the burdens of armament."

The President was carrying forward his program "with little, if any, regard" as to its effect on him personally and politically, Mr. Fess declared, being "much more concerned about what he can do for the American people than any consideration on his own behalf."

Austrian Police Confiscate Arms Of Schutzbund

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 13—Police seized more than 700 rifles, 1000 hand grenades, six complete machine guns, revolvers, etc., property of the Schutzbund, the Social Democratic armed force opposed to the Heimwehr, at the party headquarters here.

The action caused little surprise since it has long been known that the Schutzbund was strongly armed. But it is generally felt that the police action is highly one-sided since even after the Sept. 13 putsch in Styria the Fascist Heimwehr was allowed to retain its arms.

The Social Democratic organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, declares any legal veto on the private possession of arms has been inapplicable the last four years since the former Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, supplied the Heimwehr with munitions from subventions upon Austrian heavy industry.

The newspaper adds that the arms ban must apply to all or none, and frankly admits the present arms seized are only a small part of the total possessed by the Schutzbund. As long as the Heimwehr is armed the Schutzbund will continue arming, the newspaper indicates.

Meanwhile the Heimwehr leader, Count Ernst Starhemberg, in a letter to the Chancellor, Dr. Carl Buresch, declares if Parliament continues unequal to the task of tackling fundamental problems of Austria's economic distress then the Heimwehr will organize public protest marches throughout the provinces, despite governmental prohibition.

Union Officials Confess Bombing

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14 (AP)—The president and the business agent of a local motion picture operators' union confessed yesterday they caused the bombing Monday night of Loew's Midland Theater and said their object was to strike a blow at a rival union.

In signed statements, Ermal J. Lime, president, and E. M. Evans, business agent of the Sound Projectionists' Association, admitted constructing the bomb which killed Frank Alexander, janitor, in the lobby of the large downtown picture house a few moments after the departure of hundreds of patrons.

Mr. James R. Page, county prosecutor, said the two union officials would be prosecuted under the 1929 Missouri bombing law which provides capital punishment.

Lime and Evans declared that bombings and the intimidation of managers had caused the discharge of their association's members from all but half a dozen Kansas City theaters. These acts they attributed to the International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employees.

The bombing of theaters began here Oct. 6, five days after the beginning of an operators strike. Police records show nearly a dozen such attacks.

HOUSE INQUIRY BEGUN IN SALE OF SHIP LINES

U. S. Comptroller-General Demands Accounting of Public Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Full details concerning formation of the recently organized United States Lines Company, the largest shipping combine in the world, were requested today by a House committee as it opened an investigation of the Shipping Board.

The new company, composed of a combine formed by the International Mercantile Marine—Roosevelt, Dollar and Dawson interests, took over operation of the ships formerly controlled by the United States Lines after the latter became involved in financial difficulties.

The Shipping Board also was requested by Representative Edwin L. Davis, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, to prepare a detailed reply to the report of Comptroller-General John R. McCarl, criticising the board's activities.

The comptroller-general has demanded the Merchant Fleet Corporation, the Shipping Board's operating agency, be made accountable for expenditures of public funds. The Fleet Corporation's accounts are not now subject to the audit of the general accounting office. Mr. McCarl charged irregularities in the financial transactions of the Merchant Fleet Corporation. The specific charge included the delivery of stores and supplies approximating $1,000,000 without charge to the United States Lines in the sale of the former government transatlantic passenger service in 1929.

Chairman Mr. T. V. O'Connor of the Shipping Board said it welcomed the investigation and would gladly answer all questions asked of it by the Merchant Marine Committee.

Mr. Davis sought to bring out whether Mr. O'Connor knew of any contracts existing between the International Mercantile Marine and the British Government or the British Board of Trade. The latter said he attended a meeting in New York where it was insisted "the British must annul those contracts and they did." Mr. Davis said the contracts were not annulled except for modification. He described the I. M. M. as "an American concern with foreign subsidiaries operating in competition with American ships."

"The company is 98 per cent American," said Mr. O'Connor.

"You mean in stock ownership," said Mr. Davis. "But their entire operation is under a foreign agreement."

Mr. Davis outlined a detailed scope for the investigation, to embrace all sales of lines and ships since 1924, including specifications and mail contracts, and a full statement on all construction loans.

New York Attacks Obscene Magazines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 — Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, and Mr. James G. Geraghty, license commissioner, have launched a concerted drive against the sale of obscene publications at news stands, it was announced today following complaints by the Civic Decency Committee and other groups.

Mr. Crain said no specific charges had been laid before him, but that Mr. Joseph P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, would be asked to make a special effort to get evidence against persons selling objectional magazines in the vicinity of public schools. Under Section 1141 of the Penal Law, the penalty on conviction for the sale of objectional periodicals is from 10 days to one year imprisonment and a fine of from $5 to $1000, it was said.

Mr. Geraghy sent letters to all news stands under the supervision of his department yesterday warning them that their licenses would be revoked if they continued to sell obscene publications. These stands include those on the elevated lines, at subway kiosks and in front of buildings.

ROUMANIA PLEASED WITH POLISH STAND

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 13—The statement of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. August Zaleski, that Poland will not sign a nonaggression treaty with the Soviet Union unless Roumania signs one too, has made an excellent impression here. The text Roumania proposes for its treaty with Russia was communicated to the interested parties today, including France, Poland and the Baltic border states.

It contains an important reference to existing territorial boundaries, which, if the Soviet accepts, would mean an acknowledgment of Roumania's right to Bessarabia, always disputed by Moscow. Negotiations with Moscow are being carried on through the Roumanian chargé d'affaires at Riga.

NORWAY PARLIAMENT INCREASES CUSTOMS

OSLO, Norw., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Norwegian Parliament in a secret session today adopted the Government's proposals for an increase in customs duties, raising them to the gold value of existing rates.

It was understood this action means an increase of 20 per cent in duties on all imports except sugar and coffee, on which the increase is only 15 per cent. Some types of motors and agricultural machinery will be exempted.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13 (AP)—Universal woman suffrage, provided in a proposed article of the new Constitution, was rejected by the Assembly today on a vote of 71 to 46.

The Assembly also turned down a proposal to grant the vote to women workers and students. It did vote unrestricted enfranchisement of women in municipal elections.

Belgium Regrets Attacks on Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Mr. Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador at Brussels, reported to the Department of State that M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has expressed the formal regret of the Belgian Government at recent newspaper attacks on the United States and President Hoover on the question of debts and reparations.

Mr. Hymans issued a communiqué which appeared in most of the morning papers in Belgium today.

"M. Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received Mr. Gibson, the American Ambassador," the communiqué said. "He expressed to him the regrets of the Belgian Government in regard to newspaper attacks offensive to the American Government and to the President, Mr. Hoover. Belgium cannot forget the help which America afforded her during the war and the admirable devotion which Mr. Hoover showed in the organization of the relief of the occupied territories."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Chris W. Griffin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Margaret E. Thomas, Hollywood, Calif.
Irene T. McLean, Maplewood, N. J.
Arnold Bamburger, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. R. T. Pinches, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. R. T. Pinches, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 "The Crossroad Hotel."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
6:15 Bruce Norman, tenor.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Vallée Yankees; soloist, Irene Bordoni.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Carabelli Orchestra, from Buenos Aires.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 NBC, Matinée Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Joe Rine's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
7:45 "The Paladins."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Joe Rine's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 The Dance Parade.
5:30 Musical Mirror; soloist; orchestra.
5:45 Dunketeers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage Star Salute.
6:30 Close Friends with Bob Emery.
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Editing the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Key Dinner, Democratic Victory Campaign.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "The Selberling Singers."
10:15 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Louis Panico's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Marion Hardy's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 CBS, Biltmore Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Baby Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 Reis and Dunn; songs; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:45 CBS, Streix Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 "Highlights of the News."
7:30 Bob Emery; Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Crystal Male Quartet.
8:30 Speech; Mayor James M. Curley.
8:45 Speech; Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Speech by Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 Nat Shilkret's orchestra.
10:45 Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Columbia Symphony orchestra.
11:30 George Olsen's orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Anne Walker, soprano.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Piano Melodies.
6:00 Rhythm Twins.
6:30 "Wife, the Neighbors,"
6:15 Valerie Nurczynsky, mezzo-soprano.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
12:15 p. m.—News.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:30 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon ensemble.
1:45 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
2:30 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
2:45 p. m.—Mormon Tabernacle Choir.
3:15 p. m.—Al Sillari, accordionist.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Cavaliers Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlight Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, "Lady From Louisiana." string quartet; soloist.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music;

ANGLO-IRISH TRADE AGREEMENT TALKED

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13—Mr. Patrick McGilligan and Mr. Patrick Hogan, Irish Free State Ministers respectively for Commerce and Agriculture, were interviewed by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, here today upon the question of an Anglo-Irish reciprocal trade agreement.

This is the outcome of the tariff upon early potatoes and other Irish produce recently imposed in Britain. Free State proposals are for mutual preferential arrangements similar to those to be discussed in the coming Commonwealth of Nations Conference at Ottawa.

The view expressed by Mr. Hogan in the Dail is that preference from Britain would be vastly more valuable to the Free State than all the tariff schemes advocated by the Fianne Fail, in view of the fact that Britain is by far the best customer for Irish produce.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space, four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned organization maintains a personal service of 25 years' standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of this character. If you are ambitious to establish a connection that will pay substantial remuneration, your identity entirely and present position protected, send full particulars to this bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, pres., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 96th—Light 1-room apartment, kitchenette, shower, tiled bath, separate shower; reasonable. Bi. 9-3851.

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BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Desirable 2 and 3-room suites; rents reasonable. 304 Hemenway St.

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Young man wanted to share attractive furnished 3-room apartment; good commuting; reasonable. Box W-1, Room 1304, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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MARMON limousine, elegant, $3 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 3-2900. BACHMAN, 178 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

STUDEBAKER Six Dictator, model '28 5-passenger sedan, excellent condition, used very little, tires, including spare, practically new; splendid for practitioner or family use; price most reasonable. W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—Young girl, companion for twin girls, school age; light household duties; good home; small salary; state age and full information. Box 18, Wynnewood, Pa.

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SUNNY SOUTH—Quiet, select, one mile from town and beautiful lake; for those desiring rest, health, recreation. Arizona environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

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27 years' experience—serving Greater New York.
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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
SEVEN-ROOM house, large sun porch, hardwood floors, garage, small yard well planted; comfortable and attractive, adjacent to the Wellesley College campus, in excellent neighborhood; near the village and railroad station. PORTER, 11 Lovewell Road, Wellesley, Mass. Phone Wel. 1839.

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Village of Homes
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Elizabeth Nash Elizabeth Locke Bogart
34 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 990

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MT. VERNON, N. Y., 136 Rich Ave.—Rooms with board; near station. Telephone Oakwood 3390.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 3 Batavia St.—Comfortable rooms, hot and cold water, $4 to $7. A. B. HAWES. Com. 9364.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 238 Marlborough Road—Restricted neighborhood; furnished room, private bath, kitchenette; quiet home; 2 minutes subway; small room. Bu. 2-3463.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 68-29 Groton St.—Comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; convenient transportation; private home; single or couple. Boulevard 8-6918.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—A large, comfortably furnished room with friendly, homelike surroundings in private home with privileges. Call evenings, Vigilant 4-10439.

N. Y. C., 920 West End Ave. (106th), Near Columbia—Double and single rooms, immaculate, warm, shower, elevator; newly furnished. (Apt. 6 N.E.). ELLIS, Tel. Aca. 2-2830.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive, Columbia neighborhood—Beautiful double sunny room, private bath, quiet apartment overlooking river. Monument 2-1906 mornings.

N. Y. C., 336 West 106th—Unusual, sunny, comfortable, semi-private bath; refined, harmonious surroundings. Tel. evenings, Academy 2-2310. REINICH.

N. Y. C., 260 West 86th St., 2-W (Riverside)—Bright front room, also single adjoining bath, shower, $7; refined, quiet home.

N. Y. C., 234 West 83rd St.—Clean, furnished, comfortable, quiet room, running water; small, refined family; elevator; $8. (4 E.)

NEW YORK CITY, 2345 Broadway (86th)—Most attractive double, sunny room, private bath, 1-2-3; also single, homelike. Apt. 75.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West End Ave. (79th St.)—Beautiful bright rooms in private apartment, $7-$14. MRS. EDWARDS, Apt. 9-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 305 West 76th St.—Large and small attractive rooms with or without kitchenettes, $4 to $16. MRS. NEWKIRK.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Room in beautiful home, meals optional; unusually fine location for commuter. Tel. S. O. 2-4528.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Homelike suite of rooms with bath, warm, light, suitable couple without children, $60; each room separately $32; furnished-unfurnished; good tea room on premises. Write MABEL McKIE, 46 McKeel Ave., Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NATIONALLY-KNOWN concern seeks representation in sales department; tailored-to-measure dresses, meeting present day demand for high quality at low prices; sell easily; liberal commission and bonus arrangement the means of earning an attractive income for spare and full time workers; excellent prospects for advancement; experience unnecessary. PRICE, 55 W. 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PURCHASING agent, executive, manager, hotels, steamships, institutions; thorough knowledge, furnishings, operation. R. A. N., 350 W. 85th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 2-W).

YOUNG man (27) desires to serve in any capacity; Christian Scientist employee preferred; 7 years' factory supervision work; reference given. CHAS. H. LINABURG, 317 5th St., Cumberland, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess desires position; knowledge of French and German; good traveller; free after Feb. 1st. MISS V. AUSTIN, Rockridge, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 857.

REFINED woman, capable, wants light housework, assist in cooking or care of child, no washing, $40 monthly. Write Box P-4, Room 1804, 200 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOVERNESS, French, refined, Protestant Huguenote, 38 years, long experience with children, wishes position, city or country. MADAME, 21 W. 93d St., New York City. Rl. 9-7907.

MME. LUDMILA V. WETCHY
Studio: 131 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Pianiste, teacher, coach; former accompaniste to O. Sevcik, Emma Thursby, David Bispham, Victor Maurel, Max Heinrich and other famous singers and violinists. Tel. 0962.

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NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 96th—High class slightly used clothing, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

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985 MAIN STREET
Apparel of the Better Kind
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The Black Shire Gowns

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

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DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
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HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializes in Good Food for all occasions
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Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
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5-2151 5-1360

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
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Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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Burberry Overcoats for Men
Quality coats imported from London. They're "warm without weight." In neat, conservative patterns.
Men's Clothing—Main Floor

Towe & Kohlmaier
TAILORS
New Location, 73 John St.
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No Other Sale COMPARES With the Mill End!
Nowhere Else Can You Save So Much on Such a Variety of Things!
HOWLAND'S
68TH MILL END SALE
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For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use
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Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

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POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

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SLEDS
Flexible Flyers . $3.75 to $8.75
Fire Flys . . . . $2.00 to $6.00
SKIS
$2.00 to $6.00
SKATES
Special Shoe Skates, limited sizes, $3.75
OTHERS TO $10
Greenwich Hardware Co.
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GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATORS
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The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
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A chain store offering quality and economy in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
Free delivery.
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CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

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1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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WITKOWER'S
Splendid assortment of
Family Budget Books
Calendars, Diaries, Line-a-Day
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Use Our LENDING LIBRARY —it is up-to-date

Phone Lynbrook 3622-J
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Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
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For Rain or Snow
Just the Snappiest All-Rubber Arctic We Have Seen—in Black, Brown and Gray.
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Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
to Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
M. J. BURNHAM
Incorporated
West Hartford, Conn.
JUST ANOTHER TEMPTING BREAKFAST CEREAL

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
888 PARK STREET Phone 2-0496

529 MAIN Beroth *Bread* Shop 1123 MAIN

Spirella *Everything in Corsetry*
Demonstrations without obligation gladly given.
Mrs. Marguerite B. Mack, City Mgr.
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MLLE. ROY
49 ALLYN STREET
Coats, Gowns, Millinery
Greatly Reduced
These values are very worthwhile. *Come in and see them.*

WILKINSON'S
738 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE
CANDIES NUTS
POPCORN
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers and Salted Nuts

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SLIPPERS
for Every Member of the Family
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

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DECORATORS & UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 298

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
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CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
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GIBSON'S
Cities Service Station
Koolmotor Gas—Oil and Grease
CENTER and E. MAIN ST., Meriden, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring us your films for superior work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

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"The Store of Superior Service"
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
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BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

WRITING PAPER at Half Price
Slightly soiled boxes. The paper is perfect.
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Established 1800
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WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 98 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1327
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Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
970 Chapel St.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
980 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

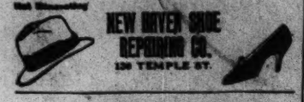
Serving the public for 57 years
Our January Sale Now in Progress
Reductions in old Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

MONARCH LAUNDRY
"Monarch Washed Clothes Wear Longer"
155 DERBY AVE New Haven, Conn.

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"



NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
120 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

Fine Clothes for Fine Fellows
SUITS TO RENT
CLEANING AND PRESSING
PERKINS TAILORING CO.
Tel. 2-2290 111 HUNTINGTON STREET

NORWALK

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dijon
A refreshingly different complexion cream and powder . . . delicately scented and soft as a snowflake. Free test samples on request.
SPECIAL DIJON ENSEMBLE
CAMILLA GOODRICH, Local Agent
R. F. D. #3 Phone 701-4

IRVING B. STONE
A Friendly Store for Women and Children
Integrity—Good Taste
Phone 329
13 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

M. JAMES TIERNEY
FOOTWEAR *and* HOSIERY
Slippers for Every Member of the Family
Tel. 713 66 WALL ST., NORWALK

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

The GORHAM PRESS
Established 1894
ENGRAVING
PRINTING
EMBOSSING
4 Elizabeth Street, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Fine Bread, Rolls Buns Cakes Pastries
***de* Bruycker Bake Shops**
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GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
McCOLLUM Tire and Vulcanizing Shop
ROAD SERVICE
Phone 3359 501 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
98 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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The January Sale of White!
The Thrift Event of the New Year steps over into the last days of the old! Linens, Bedding, Towels, Every Linen Need at Lowest-Ever Prices!
C. O. MILLER CO.
Tel. 3-3171 HANK STREET

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

LATHAMS Inc.
FLORISTS
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Tel. 4-2877
163 BEDFORD ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-3245
THE Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1815 699 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

A REAL VALUE
All Wool Flannel Robe, 4.95
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
361 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

Our January Sale continues until January 20th
It is one of our biggest and best sales of the entire year.
It affords extraordinary opportunities for wonderful savings on every line of dependable merchandise in our big stocks.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

A Store of
Quality Products
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
B. M. FREEMAN
427 WILLOW ST. Tel. 4-0197

The Quality Delicatessen Store
Delicious Home Cooked Foods
HENRY H. ZIESSETT
56 East Main Street

Our January Clearance Now On!
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET Waterbury, Conn.

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
and will gladly fill your orders for flowers, ferns or potted plants.
DEAN *The Florist*
68 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

"We serve to serve again"—
Wordens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
January brings reductions in every department of our store

Echo Bridge Curtains
Drapery Department
HOWLAND-HUGHES Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

WESTPORT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER Jr. Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

The C. C. Giese Co.
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Phone Univ. 4180 Jobbing a Specialty
H. A. SMITH
BUILDER
2020 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
Keys Made—Locks Repaired
Glazing—Bell Hanging

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Furniture of Character
Gulistan Rugs
Glenwood and Stewart Stoves
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1288

HARVEY'S GARAGE
281-91 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

January Clearance Sales
offer large savings in all departments. Time now to buy that overcoat at
McLEAN'S

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service.
Dial 4-1113 80 HENRY STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

REMOVAL SALE
I. MILLER
CANTILEVER CRAWFORD SHOES *for Men*
Lowest Prices ever offered on these high-grade shoes.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
87 CHENANGO STREET

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot. $5.00 or $6.00.
BULL'S, 46 Court Street

HOME DRESSES
SMOCKS
Percale $2.00 Broadcloth $3.00
MRS. ELIZABETH ARNEKE
49 BEETHOVEN STREET Phone 6-1718

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
84 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

Gulbran Radio Service
Free Inspection and Testing
DIAL 6-3774 or 4-3148

BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza.

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
3 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3353
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
KRAFT AVENUE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions Sea Food
Bronx. 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0458—3129

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

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GIVES THE MOST HEAT FOR THE LEAST COST

Sterling Domestic COKE
Made from specially selected coal and produced under the most scientific methods, it has an exceptionally low ash and sulphur content, as well as a very high fusion point . . . advantages which assure you the utmost in fuel economy, greater heat and less furnace attention.
STERLING COKE is all heat . . . it burns to a ruddy glow and due to its special cell structure is most responsive to draft control . . . it gives a warm, generous heat that is practically fumeless and odorless.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Choice of complete stock.
$7.95
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
349 DELAWARE AVE.
Telephones: Tupper 6705 Tupper 6706
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206-207 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
130-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

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Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

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FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ITHACA

"Printing Gets Things Done"
The QUALITY PRESS
418 Eddy Street Phone 2246

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

Rollins Runstop Hosiery
Featuring Fashion's Newest Lace Top, All of the Latest Shades—Service Weight, Chiffon—Prices $1 to $1.95
THE CRANCE SHOP
326 EAST STATE STREET

FLOWERS
THE BOOL FLORAL CO.
Incorporated
EVERYTHING IN FLOWERS
215 EAST STATE STREET Phone 2758

Phoenix Silk Stockings
$1 Quality, 85c
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
Clarified and Pasteurized
Better tasting because it's clarified
The Only Clarified Milk in Ithaca
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THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting *Marcelling*
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Rl 2111

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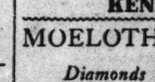
DELICIOUS HOME MADE CANDIES
Cream Caramels, Cream Peppermints, Assorted Chocolates. All kinds, 60c the pound. Mail orders filled.
Made in our own kitchen.
22 VANDERBURGH AVE. Tel. 1752

Long Island

CORONA

Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coal and Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

ELMHURST



New. 9-3039
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AL'S SEA FOOD MARKET
FRESH FISH DAILY
Special orders sea food fried and delivered hot at any hour.

SHOP AT
PENDLEBURY'S
The Neighborhood Grocery
We carry the following nationally advertised products: Rinso, Bon Ami, Shredded Wheat, Ralston Cereal, Knox Gelatine and Heinz 57 Varieties.
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GEORGE KEYES
MEATS
ARE KEYS TO TREATS
Newtown 8-1022 91-13 CORONA AVE.

NEW YORK

Long Island

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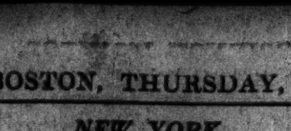
PICTURE FRAMES
and Picture Framing
1064 BEACH 22ND STR (Grove St.)
6 Doors from Post Office
Tel. Far Rockaway 5073

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets
Incorporated
CEDARHURST
WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY

VOGUE BOOTERY
SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
Agency for VOGUE NATURE FORM SHOES for Children and ARCH REST for Women
CENTRAL AVENUE, opp. Central Theatre
Phone Cedarhurst 3631

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere



Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
Real Estate and Insurance
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

Tel. Franklin 1233 8 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order.

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The New Printed
SPRING FROCKS
are a treat to behold
$9.75 and up
THE boulevard shop
230 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS OPP. Y. M. C. A.

Independence 3-2813
Kings Court Restaurant
CHARNLEY L. MURRAY, Prop.
184-16 Northern Blvd. 184-11 Roosevelt Ave at 114th Street, FLUSHING, N. Y.
Daily Dinner 1.00, Luncheon 65 cents
Sunday Dinner 1.25
a la carte
Dinner dances, banquets, card parties or receptions may be arranged.

SCHULZE'S BAKERY
Well known for delicious Coffee Cake, Danish Pastries and Cheese Cake. All kinds of Cookies and Pies, Birthday and Wedding Cakes made to order. All baking done with butter, no lard used.
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Opposite Murray Hill Station

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SHOES FOR CHILDREN
Fitted by X-Ray
Helprin's
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NEW YORK

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UTICA
(Continued)

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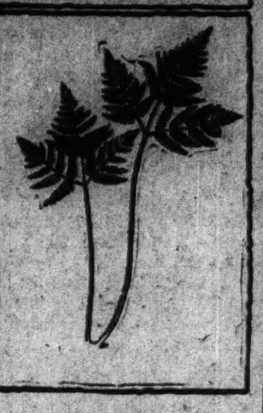
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Oak Fern

(Thelypteris dryopteris)

Question: I am inclosing for identification and notes a specimen of fern which I collected this summer while on a trip through the Green Mountains. It seems to be a variety of delicate bracken fern; is this true? It prefers moist, rich, rocky soil in deep woods, particularly beneath evergreens.—J. T. C., Troy, N. Y.

Answer: The oak fern does resemble the bracken fern in some respects, but it is far more delicate. If you were to examine the fruit dots of each you would find those of the oak fern located in small circles about halfway between the median line of the pinnules, while those of the bracken are in a continuous line along the edges, which are slightly rolled back to protect them.

The bracken you will find almost everywhere in country districts, while you will have a bit more difficulty in searching out the oak fern. Curiously enough, it is seldom found in companionship with oaks, but seems rather to prefer the company of pines, spruces, and hemlocks.

Question: In this column I read the following concerning the praying mantis: "Native to Europe. Recently imported to America from France in nursery stocks." When I was a boy, living in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, this insect could be found in almost any orchard. It was popularly known as the "devil's horse," and its bite was believed poisonous.—J. F., Riga, Latvia.

Answer: The praying mantis (*Mantis religiosa*) was first discovered in America near Rochester, N. Y., in 1899.

The "rear horse," or "devil's horse," is America's native mantis, commonly occurring north of the Rio Grande in the Gulf States and Mississippi River basin. This species is entirely different, and, according to entomologists, is placed in a separate genus, *Stagmomantis*, and given the specific name, *carolina*. Both are members of the same family.

Inasmuch as the European mantis is able to live farther north than our native species, and is useful in the war against the Japanese beetle, Professor Slingerland is establishing colonies of them all over the country by distributing their egg cases.

Question: Is the egret, once in danger of extinction through the wanton destruction of the birds for their plumes, still on the decline?—H. T., Boston.

Answer: No. Once again they are becoming common in many southern marshes.

Worth Knowing

L.T. MOORE, TEXAS HORTICULTURIST HAS A TREE WHICH YIELDS CHERRIES PEACHES APRICOTS AND PLUMS—EACH BLOOMING AT ITS NATURAL TIME

In Lighter Vein

Economy

Mr. Brown came home from business looking rather puzzled.

"It's about that concert on Wednesday," he told his wife. "I suppose, of course, that you wouldn't want to go in your old hat?"

She smiled happily.

"Why, of course not, John, dear," she replied. "I couldn't possibly think of showing myself anywhere in that old thing."

"That's just what I thought," said Brown, "so I—"

She laid her arms round his shoulders.

"Yes, yes, dear—you what?" she asked.

"So I bought only one ticket for the concert," he explained.—*Answers.*

Let Go!

The lights in the crowded bus had failed and the passengers were thrown into confusion. "Can I find you a strap?" the tall young man asked a young lady at his side.

She smiled sweetly. "Thank you," she replied, "but I have just found one."

"Good," he replied. "Then perhaps you wouldn't mind letting go of my tie?"—*Answers.*

Tsk! Tsk!

Bobby (to guest): "Haven't you learned how to swim yet, Mister?"

Guest: "Oh, yes. Why do you ask?"

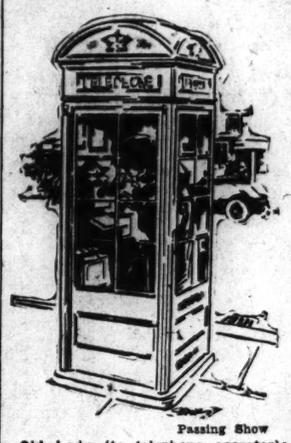
Bobby: "Well, I just heard Dad telling Mother that you had a hard job keeping your head above water."

Wrong Line

A business man who had an important telephone call to put through finally interrupted a feminine conversation which seemed liable to continue indefinitely.

"Say," snapped one of the women, "what line do you think you're on, any way?"

"Well," replied the business man, "I've come to the conclusion that I must be on the clothesline."—*Atlanta Journal.*


Passing Show

Old Lady (to telephone operator): "Please hurry, my dear. I've put in two pennies, and here's another two for yourself, as it's Christmas time."

Cute Little Cop

Little Bobby: "Mother, was that policeman ever a little baby?"

Mother: "Why, yes, of course."

Little Bobby: "Oh, Mother, I'd love to see a baby policeman."

Did You Know That—

Each day 150 breakfasts, lunches and dinners are served to the officials, servants and attendants forming the royal retinue in Buckingham Palace?

The first delivery of milk in bottles in Los Angeles was in 1888, when a glass fruit jar type was used?

Before an employer can bring a foreign servant into England, the Ministry of Labor must receive proof that the services of a British woman are unavailable?

The first public high school in the United States was founded in Boston in 1821?

The Champs Elysées in Paris, with a width of 250 feet, is regarded as the widest street in the world?

In 1931 British police solved all but 11 homicides?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There was a lot of skating in the park this afternoon and I had races galore—
And once while I was having a little rest I watched a fellow who seemed to be trying to do some fancy tricks on his skates—
But after he had almost run over me a couple of times—
And barely missed falling on me
I decided he was only a beginner and a good fellow to stay away from.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Real Celebration

(Shreveport Journal)

Shreveport, La.

EIGHT young men, temporarily residing in Shreveport and unable to spend the Christmas holidays at their homes in the middle West, had an interesting Christmas experience on the Texarkana highway about six miles out of the city early Friday morning, and to hear them tell about it, it was just about as enjoyable a Christmas experience as any of them ever had.

After watching young members of Shreveport's social set making merry at a leading hotel and lamenting their inability, because of being strangers, to join in the merriment, they decided to take a ride.

They headed toward Texarkana in a big sedan, and when about six miles out they spied a fire out in the woods some several hundred yards from the highway, with one lone man sitting by it.

Turning back, they parked their car on the side of the road and made their way to the fire, where they found a man who appeared to be about 75 years of age. He explained to them that he was one of the world's unfortunates, down and out, with no one to whom he could look for help. Like thousands of others, he had drifted South to escape the rigorous cold of the North.

It was not long before the Christmas spirit began to take hold of the eight young men and the aged wanderer. What with telling Christmas stories and singing Christmas carols, there was staged in that wooded spot and around that brush fire a Christmas celebration that was filled with real enjoyment for nine lonely men who were far removed from their loved ones.

The elderly man, it is related, spoke three languages, and it so happened that there were among the eight young men those who also spoke other languages. So they sang Christmas carols in German, Swedish and English.

After each song they would take up a collection for the man, and when the party finally adjourned they had contributed the sum of $8 to the wanderer. They then bundled him into the sedan, brought him to town, got him a room with a bath and ordered that he be served the best Christmas dinner the hotel could provide.

A Quotation for Today

WHAT we ought not to do we should not even think of doing.—EPICTETUS.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Hygiene, autobiography, patio (Miss E. H.)—The first has preferably three syllables, *hi'-jih-ene;* first *i* long, second short, *e* as in *key.*

The second is sounded *au-to-bi-og'-ra-fy,* with secondary stress on first syllable; *au* as in *haul,* first *o* as in *obey,* *i* as in *bite* (not as in *bit*), second *o* as in *odd,* *a* as in *sofa,* *y* as in *fancy.*

The third, according to the authority accepted by this newspaper, is sounded in two syllables, *pah'-yot* *a* as in *arm,* *o* as in *old.*

Champs Elysées (G. W.)—This famous avenue in Paris, celebrated for its width and beauty, is pronounced *ShaN* (*a* as in *arm,* the *N* being silent but indicating that the *a* is nasalized) *Zay-ze-zay'* (secondary stress on each of the other syllables, and vowels long).

Indissoluble (Mrs. B. C. H.)—Emphasis is preferably on the second syllable, *in-dis'-o-lu-bl;* each *i* short, *o* as in *obey,* *u* as in *unite.*

Sino- (W. S. A., who inquires the source and meaning of this form when combined as "Sino-Japanese")—"Sino-" is a combining form used to denote "connection with or relation to China, or the Chinese." Thus, a "Sino-Japanese clash in Manchuria" would indicate an encounter between Chinese and Japanese forces. "Sino-" is derived from the Latin *Sinae,* an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy (Greek Σῖναι—Sinai).

The combining form "Chino-" is also used. It has the same meaning.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Judge: Still, there's a way we can get rid of our surplus crops, our bread lines and our postal deficit in one big sweep. Just send the wheat to the unemployed by parcel post.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Nowadays, England expects every man to do his duty and pay it, too.

Toledo Blade: Wall Street can't recall a time when it took lambs so long to grow a new crop of wool.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tariffs—a World Affair

IN CALLING for a "permanent" international conference on tariffs, the tariff bill, which has been adopted by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, offers a sharp challenge to the prevailing economic nationalism. For some time past it has been thought that the United States has been reverting to a narrow isolationism. Here is an example to the contrary. If there is one thing on which nations have jealously guarded their sovereignty, it is the matter of tariffs, and it is cause for rejoicing that so important a body as the House of Representatives should ask the world to retrace its steps, and to think of tariffs internationally.

How far this resolution marks progress may be gauged from the attitude laid down at the Pan-American Congress in Havana in 1928. The chairman of the Argentine delegation offered a resolution which to some extent would have made tariff-making a matter of international concerh. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, head of the United States delegation, disposed of the move in these words:

> In our discussions, it appeared that the United States of America did not cherish its sovereignty any more than the other American republics cherished theirs. The right to protect the people of a country in determining what goods shall enter a country, what duties shall be imposed, is of the essence of sovereignty. Each of our countries has provisions relating to the import and export of products and raw materials, which it thinks are essential and well devised. They may be debated, they may be the subject of internal discussion, but the legislation in these respects, through the parliaments or congresses of the nations, represents the sovereign will.

Therein Mr. Hughes summed up the views entertained not only by the United States but by the nations at large.

But in days past the same answer was given to proposals allowing for the international regulation of national navies. If the making of tariffs was the "essence of sovereignty," surely that of navies was not less so. However, the nations started to discuss the size of their navies in common, and so far has national sovereignty been abated in this respect that at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference the nations will deliberate upon the size of the other arms of their national defense.

The reason for this change of heart is plain. The effect of national armament does not end with national borders. It has profound repercussions on the armaments of other nations. It promotes world insecurity, for a navy is not only a force for policing territorial waters and defending coasts, but may be used also for attack. Thus other nations consider it a potential threat and feel compelled to build for defense against it.

Apply the same reasoning to tariffs, and the case for international discussion is at once apparent. Tariffs are levied against the goods of other countries in defense of the home market. They would have no international effects if the tariff-making country were not trying at the same time to sell its own goods to those very countries. Tariffs, like navies, thus provoke counterbuilding, retaliation, and all the things that go under the name of economic war.

The World Economic Conference of 1927 tried to pave the road back to economic sanity. But the "economic war" only gained more momentum. If tariffs were high in 1927, they are mountainous today, even the last citadel of free trade, Great Britain, having joined in the tariff race, with walls which seem destined considerably to reduce the availability of its great market to foreign producers.

The House Ways and Means Committee draws its own conclusions from this rivalry. It ascribes to it, perhaps with some exaggeration, a falling off of American trade last year of $2,800,000,000. It points out that as a consequence American plants are moving abroad instead of American goods, employing foreign instead of American labor. Within nine months in 1931 the number of exiled American factories in Canada alone had increased from 467 to 1071. The committee rightly concludes that it would be in the interest of the United States as well as in that of the world to consider an international adjustment of tariffs.

True Economy and False

WHEN the heads of a family ask themselves the question, "Can we afford it?" they are face to face with all the facts and can justly measure one need against another. But when a government in times of financial stress is urged to economize, the competing claims are highly complicated, and there are a thousand opportunities of distortion. Especially is this the case when public opinion, having been aroused to the necessity of cutting down expenditure, tends to extol economy, once regarded as a necessary evil, as if it were among the highest of the virtues.

There are obvious dangers that such a change of attitude may be carried too far. There is often risk that some service of not easily calculable value, perhaps moral in character and not measurable in terms of cash, may be sacrificed for some small but calculable economy. A case in point, a very interesting one, is that of the assistance which was given by the British Government to a scheme promoted by the Society of Friends. It was a modest scheme. Its aim was to use idle land near mining villages or industrial towns for small plots to be cultivated by men unable to find work. The cost was not great. It was mainly that of organizing the scheme and advancing small sums for fencing land, fertilizing it, or buying seed potatoes and various vegetable seeds.

The money advanced was generally repaid in whole or in part. Some 64,000 men had already profited by this scheme; and the value of it lay not only in the fact that they produced food which nourished their families, but that they were saved from that demoralization which is the worst result of continued idleness. They retained their self-respect. They remained fully employable.

A new Government, pledged to economy, and necessarily acting in a hurry, is more likely to note a small expenditure which can easily be cut out than the benefit arising from it. In many countries the first order of the day is retrenchment, and many services which the world can ill afford to lose are in jeopardy. There is need of perpetual vigilance on the part of private individuals, and of the voluntary institutions which they influence, to see that the ameliorative work which civilization demands is not destroyed in the praiseworthy but not always discriminating effort to suppress waste.

The Banker Calls the Tune

TAMMANY officials in New York suddenly have discovered that despite the abundance of money in bank vaults, they have entered a lender's money market. Throughout Mayor James J. Walker's régime until the present, the city has had only to ask for money, and lo, there were bankers by the score outbidding each other for the privilege of selling city bonds; but now Controller Charles W. Berry finds that there are few lenders to take securities that have been rated almost as high as United States Government issues. What has happened? Fundamentally, the same cycle of events that has been completing itself in most other American cities.

While boom times lasted municipalities could plunge forward with public improvements, pay city officeholders relatively high salaries and conduct their affairs without too strict regard for economy, in the sure knowledge that the taxpayers could pay the bill. Today taxpayers begin to show unwillingness to see their funds spent wastefully. They even object to graft. It is harder for cities to collect, and Chicago finds it impossible to make ends meet.

In addition to this difficulty, taxpayers are demanding that assessments be put upon a realistic basis. The scaling down of real estate values in Florida has been directly responsible for the default of many municipalities upon their obligations, but even where the reduction in property values has been moderate, it is appearing that budgets will have to be smaller —or the rate be boosted abnormally.

Then, the floating debt has been increased steadily in the last two years, so that the short-term financing which cities in the United States will be forced to engage in during 1932 probably will be larger than ever before—and that is just where New York got into difficulties. It is faced today with the necessity of raising $90,000,000 in short-term money very quickly. that is, bankers' money—not investors' money, for investors prefer long-term bonds.

Since Mayor Walker failed to outflank the bankers by appealing to Congress to allow the city to draw on the $2,000,000,000 money reservoir of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, these gentlemen are now in a position to tell the Tammany Administration of New York that it must economize, and even suggest that it should place its subway investments, running up beyond $500,000,000, on a self-sustaining basis. At present only a portion of the subway building debt is financed by the operation of the subways. It is also true that many large investors, as well as the city, would benefit if the subway fare were increased. The politicians believe that this is a weak point in the bankers' armor—and perhaps it is.

There has been some hesitation on the part of political leaders to entertain the suggestions of financial interests in regard to international, national and local policies, particularly when these fall into the category of social policies. But when cities, states or nations allow themselves to fall into a situation where they must go to the bankers to borrow short-term funds which they have not made clear provision to repay, the banker inevitably has some authority to call the tune to which the money shall be spent.

Women's Rights—and Right Methods

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that the Massachusetts statute barring women from jury service is constitutional closes the legal phase of the case; but several other aspects are hardly susceptible of such summary dismissal.

Since this is a woman's affair, one woman to another might reason something like this: The person who protested at being tried by a womanless jury was convicted of an offense under the Eighteenth Amendment. Do the protesting women's organizations that espoused her case mean to imply that had a woman been sitting on the jury, her opinion would have been favorable simply because the accused was a woman?

Granting the improbability of this interpretation, it appears that since the defendant snatched at this technicality in an extreme effort to escape sentence for culpable acts, the organizations in question pressed this case as a means of getting their claim for so-called "equal rights" before the highest tribunal.

If so, many thinking people who wholeheartedly advocate the cause of women's progress and favor jury service for women will deprecate the method chosen, since it scarcely reflects the regard for high integrity and idealism which has marked woman's steady march onward. While women themselves are practically a unit in desiring true progress, there is a large majority who prefer that it shall eventuate by means of established procedure.

As women individually have earned the right to preferment, it has been granted them. If women feel that laws relating to them are discriminatory and should be changed, then alteration in such laws may be duly effected as provided in the statutes.

Whatever the laws, however, it is daily being made manifest that as rapidly as women in general are qualified and ready to assume higher responsibilities, doors are opened to them in fields they never before have entered.

The Silken East

COMPLETION of the work of the Burmese Round Table Conference in London has opened a new phase in the progressive realization of political freedom in that vast territory popularly known—from the picturesque garments worn by its 15,000,000 people—as "the silken East."

A complete plan for responsible government on the basis of independence from India has been drawn up in consultation between representatives of the British Government on one side and of Burmese Nationalists on the other. The scheme provides for a bicameral government responsible to the general electorate and exercising functions comparable to those of the central as well as the provincial administrations proposed for India proper. This two-house government would take over the control of law and order in all their aspects—education, land revenue, posts, telegraph, customs, income tax, and other basic functions of an ordered state.

A British governor would remain there with general powers of intervention if things went wrong. As a transitional arrangement, this functionary would also control directly, under the authority of the British Government, foreign affairs, defense, relations with uncivilized frontier regions, protection for minority communities and the chief aspects of national finance. He would, in fact, keep the young democracy in leading strings, which would be held ever more loosely while smooth working continued. But he would not let go until confidence had grown up in Burmese ability to govern successfully and to preserve the liberties of small but important groups of Chinese, Indian and other non-Burmese residents.

A choice is left to the Burmese whether to accept this arrangement or to become one of the constituent units in the proposed all-India federation. This choice is to be exercised at an election to be held in Burma next autumn. It is probable, but not certain, that there will be a majority in favor of separation from India on the terms offered. The Burmese undoubtedly would be well advised to vote to this effect. But there are arguments on both sides. The Burmese are a distinct race, with religion, language and national traditions entirely different from those of India. Their country has its own economic interests, being wealthier in natural resources, but less developed, than its larger neighbor. Union with India, once adopted in place of a British connection, might be difficult, if not impossible, to relinquish.

The British authorities have undertaken to put into effect whichever plan the Burmese decide upon. In any case, therefore, the goal of national self-determination toward which the leaders of the Burmese people have long learned to aim has now definitely come within sight.

Going to School Again

OWEN D. YOUNG went to a school for a day at Van Hornesville, N. Y., recently. True, he may have been demonstrating the value of his own gift, for he had just built the school as a present to his native village, but his day sitting in front of the blackboard suggests that in these times of change more of us might follow his example. Look at the subjects now occupying the front pages of the newspapers. They must make the readers search the recesses of their memory for the A B C's they once learned and have long forgotten. How often they must regret that they have not gone to school since they left it.

An excellent opportunity for going to school again is afforded in the economics course now being offered by radio. Ten broadcasts on economic subjects by well-known authorities have just come to an end. They were received with such enthusiasm that the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, under whose auspices they were delivered, has decided to continue them. The new series, under the general title of "Roads to Economic Recovery," started on January 9 with a talk on "International Trade Balances, Gold and Prosperity," by Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale University. Other talks will be given every Saturday evening until March 12.

Mr. Young's day was spent browsing through a course in civics. Today economics is a large part of civics, and the radio listener has the same chance that Mr. Young took of renewing his education, but, unlike him, of doing so without having to build a school or even to move away from his own fireside.

Editorial Notes

Turn about is fair play, and in an effort to reduce motor accidents Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has requested school children to caution their parents to be more careful crossing streets. There's many a youngster nowadays who could give his elders a few safety pointers.

Now that a Middleport (Ohio) man has grown a coreless apple, how prophetic the words of the urchin who, when another boy asked him if he would give him the core of an apple he was eating, replied, "There ain't going to be no core."

Miss Jane Addams's decision to give the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom her share of the Nobel Prize received in 1931 must convince the judges all the more that she deserved the award.

Twelve Years of the Dry Act

By DR. L. C. JAUNCEY

AS THE Eighteenth Amendment completes its twelfth year in operation—it went into effect Jan. 16, 1920—it is only natural that those interested in the liquor problem inquire what are the results thus far of this attempt of the United States to lessen the evils of alcoholism.

Everybody agrees that the abolition of the saloon is a good that must be preserved. Liquor advertising has gone. Here also is a great gain. It is not difficult to see what the return of this element in the liquor problem would mean at the present time. There would be liquor programs on the radio. Billboards would depict youth and society pausing for liquor with all the force and subtlety that modern sales pressure could muster. The absence of this factor has been a great aid in restraining the appetite for liquor.

Another accomplishment of the Eighteenth Amendment has been the removal of the liquor interests from an important place in national politics. The saloon was often the center of politics, and its history in this regard was most unsavory. In Canada, under "government control," liquor interests take an active part in politics and contribute to campaign funds in a liberal way.

During the last year there have been notable gains in the enforcement of the dry act. There has been a perceptible diminution in the displays of force by the federal authorities. There has also been an increase in the number of large violators brought to justice. This feature has lessened the assertion that money can defeat the enforcement of the dry law.

* * *

In spite of these undoubted gains, to which many other controversial ones could be added, opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is widespread. Probably the most troublesome factor in the present situation is the continued existence of the speakeasy. This nuisance, which flourished before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, has remained in too many cases.

During the first years of the dry act there were also many instances of official corruption and lawlessness. There developed a vast amount of racketeering, much of it in other lines than liquor. With the gradual displacement of dishonest with honest men in the service, cases of corruption have been slowly decreasing. As a result, efforts against racketeers have been more successful recently. Though there is still considerable drinking, Colonel Woodcock, head of the dry unit, asserts the dry law has cut the consumption of liquor to 35 per cent of pre-war figures.

* * *

There are three main divisions of those opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. There are those who expect to make money from its repeal. There are those moved by appetite. The final group contains those who have been swayed into a feeling of futility by constant repetition by the first two groups of the difficulties involved in the dry act.

There are certain facts concerning the organized opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment that are indisputable. After twelve years its opponents have been unable to agree upon a substitute. At first they suggested the adoption of one of the Canadian systems of "government control." That has gone into the background. Later they lauded the Swedish system, but it was soon seen that the Bratt method was too paternalistic to satisfy all sides of the opposition to the dry act. At present, the program of this movement is beer now and repeal later. The details of the beer plan are little discussed. The strategy of the opposition virtually admits that beer is only the entering wedge for the entrance later of liquors of every other kind. It is significant in this connection that not a single nation or province that has adopted beer has been content to remain long with beer alone.

There is also the plain fact that although opponents of the present system suggest that education is the solution of the alcohol problem, their organizations have not yet issued a single pamphlet warning against the evil consequences of the consumption of alcohol.

* * *

Two principal arguments are used today against the dry act. Both are connected with the trade recession. One proposes to relieve unemployment and the other hopes to wipe out the federal deficit. The first admits some degree of success in enforcement; otherwise there would be as many people displaced from the illegal industry as would be employed in the legal, since not much of the illicit supply is smuggled from outside. In fact, there would be proportionately more, for the industry under legality would gain all the economies of large-scale production. Only if drinking is to be largely increased would the legalization of liquor be of any value whatever in relieving unemployment.

The plea of liquor for revenue gives a better understanding of what is meant when wets speak of "true temperance." If the desire is for more revenue, then the greater the consumption, the greater the revenue. To drink up a $2,000,000,000 deficit would entail considerable drinking—in fact, thirty times as much as took place in 1913, when the federal revenue from fermented liquors was roundly $66,000,000. The burden on the community of taking care of the ill effects of so great a consumption would be heavy.

The sum needed to drink up so large a deficit would have to come from somewhere, and that would be from other lines of business. Places of amusement would be the first to suffer, but before long even lines dealing with necessities would feel the competition. Increased consumption of liquor would not add to the efficiency of the country's workers, who are expected to carry a large share of the liquor tax. An expenditure of this extent on alcohol would surely curtail the happiness of the wives and children of the workers, who would be forced to do without many of the comforts they now possess. The more liquor, the less will be woman's control in the spending of the family income.

* * *

Nothing is to be gained by minimizing difficulties. The Eighteenth Amendment involves grave questions. In many ways the liquor problem is an international matter. It is also a cultural problem that has to contend with the tradition of ages. Men use liquor as a means of temporary escape from difficulties that seem to overwhelm them. These facts alone show the scope of the issue. Yet many of the troubles of the Eighteenth Amendment will be solved by the passage of time. Experience already has corrected some of the difficulties. It is now clearly seen that law alone is not sufficient. The cry for education is frequently heard. If this appeal is repeated often enough the public finally will demand an intensive educational campaign. The liquor problem may be clarified by recalling the mechanism of the scissors. The best results are obtained when the blade of education works with the blade of law.

There is need of courage and patience. These two qualities characterized the movement that finally overcame the saloon. It is well to note, however, that the abolition of the saloon did not end the liquor evil. Fundamentally, that problem is one of consumption. Liquor is a disintegrating force whether it is bought in the saloon, the government store, or the speakeasy.

In defending the Eighteenth Amendment certain facts should be borne in mind. The solution of the liquor problem will not alone bring the millennium. It is merely a step in the direction of greater well-being in the community. Defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment do well to be temperate in speech in discussions, public or private.

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Twelve years of the dry act have shown that there are many difficulties in the way of the complete success of the law. The coming year is likely to be the most important in the course of the Eighteenth Amendment thus far.

Yet the plain facts of the situation should encourage those who feel that the dry act should be retained. The need of the hour is for more talk of the benefits of the law. The amount of interest in the subject is a hopeful sign. The worst thing that can happen to any reform is indifference. Out of all the discussion good will arise.

The defense should be as adequately presented to the public as the attack. The ordinary citizen must meet the repetition of the disadvantages of the dry law with counter-repetition of its advantages. Total abstinence must be shown to youth to be up-to-date. The force of personal example in total abstinence is much stronger than some believe. There is enough benefit from the Eighteenth Amendment to provide adequate material for a well-conducted dry offensive against the wet parade.

Notes From New Delhi

Changing The Guard

CHANGING the guard at the Viceroy's House here is not to be compared in brilliance with the ceremony as staged at Buckingham Palace, London. The New Delhi spectacle nevertheless is a pictorial thing. Formerly, visitors were limited to watching from afar—through the great gates which screen the courtyard—but recently the Viceroy opened the courtyard to the public two days each week. This has resulted in a great revival of interest in the ceremony, especially among the Indians of the district, who take the oppportunity thus offered for witnessing soldiers from crack British and Indian regiments performing their ceremonial evolutions.

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Viceregal Air Travel

Distinct economies are being effected in connection with the Viceroy's trips about the country by the use of the airplane. It is estimated that Lord Willingdon's recent journey by air between Calcutta and Delhi saved the Government of India approximately 8000 rupees, or $3000, on the cost of the viceregal train alone. This figure does not take into consideration the labor, energy, and dislocation of traffic involved in changing the ordinary railway routine. When the Viceroy travels by train, exceptional precautions are taken in guarding the line, although in the rural areas much of this service is rendered by peasants, who make the occasion an opportunity for displaying their loyalty.

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Delhi's Fine Buildings

When New Delhi was established as the capital of India in 1911 it was not then thought that the structures to be erected would be for any other purpose than that of the British administrative system. But even during the building of the city, political developments brought the idea of a legislative assembly, and a special building had to be added to the architectural layout to meet the needs of this democratic expansion. The assembly building is one of the imposing structures of the seat of government, and it houses chambers both for the representatives of British India and the Indian princes. Along with the secretariat buildings and the Viceroy's House the Indian Federal Government, when it is established, will inherit one of the finest administrative centers that has been built in this generation.

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Cattle Dine On Privilege

In a report recently issued by the Delhi police, it is stated that policemen had to take action in more than 500 encounters which took place in one month in the Delhi bazaars between wandering and ownerless cattle. These huge Brahminy beasts lounge about the streets, or feed at will among the farinaceous foods exposed for sale in the bazaars, enjoying a protection under the Hindu religion which virtually gives them "the freedom of the city." They share this freedom with thousands of monkeys, who also are protected by religious observance. Grain dealers constantly complain of the depredations of these animals, but their plaints carry little weight against the orthodox order of things.

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The toleration Indians show for animals and birds reflects itself in the tameness that birds and beasts have developed. Wild birds of gorgeous beauty, to be seen almost daily in the Quidsia Gardens, Delhi, show the greatest friendliness to humans, rarely flying off when pedestrians pass through the gardens. Recently, a visitor doing business in one of the main banks in Delhi saw three monkeys passing through the bank premises to a courtyard behind, while a gray squirrel ran along the counter in front of him.

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Erecting New Stadium

It may be that some time the Olympic Games will be held in India. This is a thought that some sportsmen have here, and it receives impetus from the fact that a new stadium is being erected for the sports of the community. The stadium will occupy a site on a wide open plain lying between the Viceroy's House and the War Memorial. The initial cost of the structure is being borne by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in commemoration of the discussions that Lord Irwin, former Viceroy, conducted with Mahatma Gandhi preliminary to the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact. The actual site of the stadium was selected by Lord Willingdon, the present Viceroy, and the Countess of Willingdon.